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THE FIGHT AGAINST GRANT

GRANT'S STRENGTH NOTABLY INCREASING.

THE MOST MEMORABLE CONVENTION EVER HELD—MR. CONKLING AND HIS FRIENDS CHARGED WITH EXACTLY WHAT THE OPPOSITION IS GUILTY OF—A FIRM CONVICTION THAT THE EX-PRESIDENT WILL WIN—THE UNFAIR METHODS OF THE COMBINATION MANAGERS—LARGE GAINS MADE BY THE GRANT MEN IN THE VOTES ON THE ILLINOIS CASE.

CHICAGO, June 4.—The third day of the Republican Convention finds the delegates, and those who have been brought here by their presence, as deeply interested and as determined for or against the different candidates as they were on Wednesday and Thursday. The crowds are not so demonstrative to-day in the halls of the hotels, but they are as much in earnest as they were on Saturday last, when the shouting began, and when the contending delegates began to put their fight in shape. The Convention is certainly destined to be memorable for several reasons. Never before in the history of any party in this country have so many persons been drawn together to witness the contest which precedes a Presidential election, or to be present when a Presidential candidate was to be nominated, and never before have so many able politicians been gathered together at one time. It must be admitted that those who have come here to help the Grant cause are decidedly better men for political work than the independents and scratchers, who are for nobody, and who go about cultivating acquaintances simply with a view of defeating the modest citizen of Galena. One would suppose that gentlemen like Mr. Charles H. Watson, of New-York, and several others who are associated with him, would make better use of such power of convincing men as they possess. These gentlemen are much too wary and uncertain about their own minds to make what to them seems the mistake of arriving at an affirmative conclusion for either Sherman or Blaine, and are frittering away their substance by cultivating all the opposition that can be discovered against Gen. Grant.

Further than this the Convention promises to be memorable because of the unusual length of time which its deliberations are likely to occupy. It has already been in session three days, and there is now every probability that it will not conclude its labors until late to-morrow, and possibly not until the coming week. It is currently reported here that the delay which has made this long session necessary has been occasioned by the tactics of the Grant leaders. If this be true, it must be admitted that the leaders in question have kept their purpose very secret. Even those who are their best friends and most intimate advisers have no knowledge of such a purpose on their part. Further, it is very difficult to see what good they could gain by delay. It is claimed by the opposition managers that they, the Grant men, hope by continuing the contest to tire out their opponents and make it necessary for them to leave Chicago and go to their homes. The exact contrary is the case. In fact, the friends of Gen. Grant, by delay, have everything to lose and nothing to gain. It is their friends, and not those of the opposition, who might be weakened by delay, for it is notorious here that many of the advocates of the ex-President are poor men, who have already exhausted what money they had to spend here. On the other hand, the gentlemen who support the opposition are in every case well supplied with funds of their own, or with money which comes to them from the Treasury Department and other sources almost equally well supplied.

Indeed, it can be stated upon the best informed authority, that Senator Conkling, who is of course recognized as the leader of the Grant forces, is most anxious to go on with the business of the meeting, and to reach a ballot upon Presidential candidates as soon as possible. He desires to do this because he is now, even more than ever before, convinced that the foremost citizen of the United States will be the next chief magistrate of the nation. He bases this opinion, as his friends believe, upon the most accurate information and upon assurances of the most positive character in regard to the manner in which delegates intend to vote. In addition to this, it must be admitted that to a very great extent, the feeling displayed by the Convention was favorable to the Grant side. Despite the undisputable fact that the galleries were carefully packed against the Grant side, it was, under the able management of Senator Conkling, successful in much that it undertook. The work of the day, however, can hardly be taken as indicating directly the results as to Presidential candidates. The vote in the Alabama case was in no way indicative of the strength of Gen. Grant. Many delegates who are in reality for him, and who will certainly vote in favor of his nomination, are, nevertheless, so bitten with the popular cry in regard to district representation that they allowed themselves to do a great wrong by voting in favor of seating the contestants from that State.

In regard to the case in question, there was, and there could be, no dispute. The State Republican Convention which met at Selma was properly organized. No man questioned its legality. That convention, fully and fairly representing the great mass of the Republicans of Alabama, elected by an overwhelming majority 20 Grant delegates to the National Convention. Those delegates were instructed in the most solemn fashion to vote as a unit for Gen. Grant and every Congressional district in the State fully indorsed the action of the Convention. The tricks of the minority—a most insignificant one, represented by a few Treasury agents in the pay of John Sherman—were not successful, and the will of the people was not disregarded and trampled upon as it was in Mississippi, Georgia, and other Southern States, but three ambitious men were most anxious to be delegates and were not successful. They were Rapier, a negro who had been honored by the Republican Party, and who, in the present contest, for a petty office, sold himself to John Sherman; ex-Gov. Smith and ex-United States Senator Warner, who are said to be now, or who certainly have been in the past, associated in the business of iron mining. These three men—the two latter chronic bolters, who have always been prominent in the property of the party, and who, when hard times were to be taken for it, have not been present—called a little assembly of their own, and without a shadow of right, justice, or law, elected themselves as contesting delegates to Chicago. These men, so selected, were to-day seated by the National Convention. Many of the gentlemen who voted to do this wrong did so conscientiously, but a large number of them acted solely from motives of self-interest and in the interest of certain candidates. That the result was reached is said to have given great comfort to the side of the opposition. They cling to straws, and thereby show their weakness.

The action of the Convention in regard to the Louisiana case indicated nothing, as there was no dispute in the Committee on Credentials in regard to the delegates from that State. It was hoped that some definite time might be had upon the contest in Illinois, but at midnight no vote had been taken on that question. Consequently, another day must probably go before it will be possible to find, from the action in that case, some definite indication of what may be the result as to the nomination for President.

The last votes to-night clearly proved that the confidence of the Grant men has not been misplaced. In the case of the First Illinois District, the vote stood, on a motion to substitute the minority for the majority report, 353 yeas to 387 nays, a clear gain for the Grant side of 47 since the vote on the Alabama case early in the evening. The vote on the adoption of the majority report, taken immediately afterward, showed an addition of three more to Grant's strength and a corresponding loss to the opposition, being yeas 388, nays 350. H. C.

PICTURES OF MEN AND SCENES.

THE OLDEST AND YOUNGEST DELEGATES—PRINCE LEOPOLD WATCHING THE PROCEEDINGS.

CHICAGO, June 4.—The oldest member of the Convention is a hale, hearty, old-time Whig and Republican, from New-Hampshire, Joel Eastman, who occupies a seat near ex-Gov. Prescott, in the second row of seats from the front. He is 88 years of age, but no one would suspect it to look at him. His sunburned cheeks are not withered; his eye is bright, and when he rises he stands as straight as a youth of 18. In conversation he recalls distinctly his experience in the Whig Convention of 1840, when he assisted, at Harrisburg, in the nomination of William Henry Harrison. Mr. Eastman has not since attended a National Convention, and he dwells with constant surprise and admiration upon the evidences of progress and growth shown by a comparison of the two bodies.

The youngest member of the Convention is Charles E. Cornell, of New-York, of whom it is said that he never before attended any convention, and that his first vote, cast last Fall, was deposited when its depositor was still several months younger than most legal voters. He is not a conspicuous person in the Convention, being hidden between two very burly delegates who have taken him in charge, and who tenderly keep him out of harm's way.

Prince Leopold, the youngest son of Queen Victoria, who is in Chicago on his way to Milwaukee, came into the Convention this morning with Manager Drake, of the Grand Pacific Hotel. A place was made for him on the platform between Gen. John C. Robinson, of New-York, and Gen. Phil Sheridan. The fact that he was present was scarcely known beyond the immediate neighborhood in which he sat, so that the young man in a light Summer suit who watched the proceedings from the stage, was an object of curiosity to only a limited extent. The Prince is a slight youth, with fair complexion and hair, blue eyes, with well-marked eyebrows, a mustache that does not conceal a mouth at once amiable and firm in expression, and a chin less suggestive of weakness than that of some other members of the family. During the opening prayer he held his head bowed respectfully, and when the Convention proceeded he conversed about it with Gen. Robinson. He expressed his interest in the great gathering, which was unlike anything he had ever seen, although he said the convention idea was becoming popular in England. While the Prince did not seem familiar with the names of the conspicuous men in the Convention, his conversation showed that he knew something about the affairs of the country. He left the Convention soon after noon.

One of the greatest difficulties with which the Convention had to contend was the constant and apparently uncontrollable desire of the audience in the galleries to applaud everybody and everything indiscriminately. No matter who the speaker was, or what his part, happened to be, he was sure to be rewarded with applause, whether he was for one side or the other, feeble or brilliant. Even when the Convention allowed commonplace remarks to pass unnoticed, enthusiasts in the galleries delayed business by long-continued applause and shouts.

The four delegates from Kentucky who displayed their faithlessness and disregard of the most positive instructions yesterday, by standing on their chairs in a group, were J. B. Hamilton, E. C. Hubbard, John H. Harbon, and William Brown. The first-named three are supporters of Secretary Sherman, and Brown's choice is Senator Blaine. Hamilton is the man who howled so lustily and swung his arms so wildly, and whom the Chairman, with great difficulty, suppressed.

TO AVOID FUTURE TROUBLE.

CHICAGO, June 4.—It is more than probable that the much-discussed unit rule will never again trouble the National Republican Convention. Before the present meeting shall have adjourned there is an understanding that the matter shall be fully discussed and some plan for future action adopted. In connection with this, the following resolutions have been prepared for submission to the Convention when the new National Committee shall have been chosen:

Resolved, That the National Republican Committee appointed by this Convention is hereby instructed to issue the call for the next National Convention, which is to nominate candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States, in conformity with the following rules as to the basis of representation, the appointment of the delegates, and the method of choosing such delegates:

I. That the whole number of delegates to the National Republican Conventions shall not exceed 1,000, and shall be as near to that number as will be practically in accordance with the rules and instructions hereinafter prescribed.

II. There shall be four delegates at large appointed to each State, and two delegates to each Territory, and two delegates to the District of Columbia. All these aforementioned delegates shall be chosen in the general convention of the said States and Territories and District of Columbia, and in such manner as the several Republican Committees of the States, Territories, and District may prescribe.

III. There shall be one delegate appointed to each Congressional district in the United States. The remaining number of delegates requisite to make the entire number of delegates in the National Convention up to 1,000, or as near that number as may be prescribed, shall be apportioned among the several Congressional districts as nearly as possible on the basis of the Republican votes cast for the candidates who may be nominated in this Convention, and all the district delegates provided for in this third rule of instruction shall be chosen by the Republican voters of the districts in their usual district conventions.

It is confidently expected that the adoption of the above will do away with any difficulty which may now exist in regard to the manner of selecting delegates.

THE PRESIDENT-MAKERS

NO BALLOTING FOR CANDIDATES YESTERDAY.

AN EXCITING SESSION OF THE CONVENTION—MR. CONKLING OFFERS A RESOLUTION PLEDGING ALL THE DELEGATES TO SUPPORT THE NOMINEE—ONLY THREE DISSENTING VOTES RECORDED AGAINST IT—REPORTS ON RULES AND CONTESTED SEATS—THE CONVENTION AT WORK SETTLING THE DISPUTED TITLES.

CHICAGO, June 4.—During the session of the Convention which ended this afternoon at 4:30 very little progress was made toward a nomination. The discussions were more vigorous than those of the preceding days, but their nature left but little hope that the Convention could bring its labors to an end this week. The majority of the delegates were forced to entertain the belief that a nomination would not be made before next Monday or Tuesday.

Just before the session began, the Senator from New-York entered at a side door. The galleries caught sight of him, and hailed him with cheers, which continued until after he had passed slowly down the crowded aisle and taken his seat. Conspicuous upon his coat was a large silken badge, bearing the portrait of ex-President Grant and the name of the State of New-York. When Gen. Garfield entered the hall, a few minutes later, he was given a hearty welcome. The hall was full. Senator Hoar was in his place, gavel in hand, waiting for a few tardy delegates. At his right hand sat Prince Leopold and his suite, who had come to watch the process of President-making in a Republic. Upon one side of the Prince, whose features unmistakably resemble those of his royal mother, sat Gen. Phil Sheridan, and upon the other Gen. John C. Robinson, of New-York. The cool air of the lake poured in at the great windows, shook the banners, bathed the heated galleries, and then fought for mastery with the sewer-gas, which, in some mysterious way, seemed "entitled to the floor."

At 10:50 o'clock the gavel fell thrice upon the Chairman's table, and the session was opened by prayer offered by the Rev. Arthur Little. The prayer was so short that its close was welcomed by a little applause, followed by hearty laughter at those who had been so irreverent.

The first delegate on his feet was the Senator from New-York, whom the galleries seem to have agreed to recognize as the master spirit of the Convention. He held in his hand a piece of paper. In a moment he had explained the nature of the message it bore, and had offered a resolution which promised to make the session exciting at the outset. It was as follows:

Resolved, As the sense of this Convention, that every member of it is bound in honor to support its nominee, whoever that nominee may be, and no man should hold a seat here who is not ready to so agree.

An expression of sentiment so heartily in accord with the spirit of the party and the principle of majority rule was something that it required considerable courage to oppose, but the supporters of Blaine, whose friends have been threatening in public places to renounce their allegiance to their party if their favorite should not be chosen, could not let the resolution pass without a struggle.

When the cheers had died away, Mr. Hale, of Maine, took the floor and asserted that a Republican Convention did not need instructions as to its first and underlying duty. He had heard no delegate say that he would not abide by the Convention's final decision. The spectators were at first economical of applause, for they could see no fault in the resolution, but as the representative of the Senator from Maine cautiously proceeded, there were a few cheers from partisans whose preferences had conquered their better judgment. He felt sure, he said, that in the end all would be found hand in hand, shoulder to shoulder, marching on to victory, and if Mr. Conkling's candidate should be chosen he would pledge the Blaine men to refrain from no effort to elect him. On the other hand, if his own favorite should be selected he would expect the Senator from New-York to work day and night for his election.

The Chairman was putting the question, and the yeas had voted, when Mr. Brundagee, of Connecticut, arose and demanded a call of the roll. "The resolution needs no defense," said he, "and ought to pass without opposition, but let the result be made emphatic; let us know who votes for it and who tries to escape."

There were cries of "No, no." But the Senator from New-York, with a smile on his face, nodded his approval of Mr. Brundagee's demand.

The Chair refused to call the States unless the vote should be doubted, and proceeded to put the question. To the great disgust of the body of the delegates, there were a few negative votes. The resolution was declared adopted.

"I doubt it," cried Mr. Brundagee, and a few words from Senator Conkling, who desired to know who it was that would vote "no" on this question in a Republican Convention, induced the Chair to ask the Convention to decide whether or not the roll should be called. An overwhelming majority ordered the vote to be taken in the manner, and the reading clerk started out upon a voyage of discovery, for the purpose of ascertaining who the men were who had determined that the minority should rule. Many an old Republican regarded this proceeding with amazement. Could it be true that in this body of delegates, selected as the unimpeachable representatives of the loyalty and intelligent patriotism of the great Republican Party, there were men who, at the very outset of the Convention's deliberations, would be so recreant to their trust? Was it possible that there were such black sheep in the fold? Unfortunately, the viva voce vote had shown the presence of such men, and the honest delegates listened to the roll-call with feelings in which hope and fear were mingled. State after State cast its solid vote for this resolution, which stood without a precedent in the history of the party. There was very little applause, for the subject was too serious to arouse it.

The votes were quietly announced until Connecticut was reached, when Mr. Brundagee stood upon his chair and cried: "Old Connecticut votes 12 yeas every time." A loud chorus of cheers greeted Senator Logan as he added the 49 votes of Illinois to the spoken column, and the applause was renewed when Gen. Arthur contributed the 70 votes of New-York. "On this question Pennsylvania is a unit," said Gen. Beaver, as he cast the 58 votes of his State. Mr. Elliott was the only South Carolina delegate in the hall, and his vote was recorded on the right side. Would the column ever be broken? Alas, it was to be, and the votes were to come from the State which the war carved from the Old Dominion, famed as the mother of Presidents.

When West Virginia was called, the Chairman of the delegation, which has been regarded as as solid for Blaine, arose and said: "West Virginia casts five votes yea and three votes nay." A storm of hisses from every part of the hall was showered upon this man, and cries of "Put him out" were heard in all directions. The man who caught this unenviable notoriety were A. W. Campbell, Chairman; R. P. McCormick and W. J. Burley, all delegates at large. The list revealed no more who dared to swear a united vareaus to thwart the will of the Convention, and the total was soon announced—for the resolution, 719 had voted, and against the shameless 3. The revelation showed that the Senator from New-York had not offered the resolution without cause. He again took the floor, and submitted the following:

Resolved, That the delegates who on this roll-call have voted No on this resolution do not deserve to have, and have forfeited, their votes in this Convention.

Wild applause followed the reading of this, and Mr. Campbell, of West Virginia, arose and vainly tried to stem the current of opinion. He appealed to the record of his life for vindication. He had been a Republican from his youth, had printed a Republican newspaper, and had supported every Republican nominee. A first he asserted his willingness to withdraw from the Convention, but as the cries of "Down, down" met him from the galleries, he sought to qualify his vote and appease the righteous indignation of the great assembly by saying that he intended to vote for the nominee of the Convention. He then offered a lame defense to the effect that he would not bind himself beforehand to support the action of any convention, because he carried his own sovereignty under his hat. As he took his seat groans and cries of disapprobation filled the hall.

A. C. Moore, a fellow-delegate, who had voted yea, pleaded in behalf of Campbell, and declared that he could be held responsible by his people and by them alone. He should be allowed to utter his sentiments freely.

Mr. Brundagee, of Connecticut, declared that it was not a question of free speech; that had never been denied in a Republican Convention. No one had hindered their views, and no one would. It was not a question as to the man for whom a man would vote at the polls; that question each man would settle with his conscience and his God. It was a question whether delegates should say in advance of a nomination that they would vote for a candidate if they could name him and under no other conditions. Was this position decent? Was it to be tolerated? He would not exclude them. He would let them remain in their seats, but he would instruct the officers of the Convention not to call their names.

There were some hisses and some cheers, and then Mr. McCormick, one of Campbell's companions, arose amid a shower of hisses, and declared that he would support the nominee. He then attacked Mr. Conkling, and charged him with having failed to practice what he preached. "In 1876," he said, "I made 100 speeches for the Republican Party, and I am told that he made only one." At this, the supporters of Blaine yelled and hooted. The delegate from West Virginia continued, making the remarkable assertion that the Senator from New-York had not done so much for the Republican Party as he had done.

W. H. Young, a colored delegate from Tennessee, then appealed to these men to stand firm by the party, because only by the united support of the party could the rights of the colored Republicans in the South be maintained. The position taken by these bolters seemed to astound this colored man, and he asked why they should come to make a choice with Republicans, if they intended to join the Democrats. Southern Republicans were tired of bolters. They wanted hearty support from men of pluck and backbone, and without it they could do nothing.

Mr. Campbell made a reply which was in very bad taste, saying that this was a very poor return from a man whose race he had helped to make free.

Gen. Garfield at this point took up the role of conciliator in which he has already once spoken. He showed that the three men had receded from the position which they had at first taken, and declared that no convention could bind his vote on every question. He regretted their action, but as they had explained it, he would not vote to disfranchise them. Encouraged by the applause of the supporters of Blaine, he continued impartially to distribute his favors, without getting uncomfortably near to the real question. Having praised Campbell as equal to the best living Republican, he asked Mr. Conkling to withdraw his second resolution.

A California delegate moved to lay it on the table, and on that motion Mr. Conkling asked a roll-call. This request was met by hisses all over the house, mingled with a few cheers.

The resolution was read, and Mr. Conkling remarked that it did not exclude or expel anybody. He then endeavored to get from the Chairman an authoritative announcement that the three men had said they would support the nominee. The Chairman refused to interpret their speeches. At last Mr. Conkling was convinced by other delegates that the three men had made such a statement, and he thereupon withdrew the resolution, while the galleries were howling, hissing, and cheering in a most discordant chorus. In this way was laid aside the first prominent question before the afternoon session, but not until a vote had revealed three bolters and showed the Convention had its sense of honor aroused by a healthy discussion.

The next subject of universal interest was the report of the Committee on Credentials, but there was a long delay before this report was presented. The motion calling for it was made by Gen. Sewell, of New-Jersey. As the committee was not ready, the Convention took its case for a time, and Senator Hoar found time to deliver a sensible lecture to the gallery, in which he threatened to drive out the people in any section from which hisses and hoots should again proceed.

A departure of Prince Leopold from the main platform brought out a rousing cheer.

As time passed on, and the committee did not report, Gen. Sewell moved that the report of the Committee on Rules be read, with the understanding that no action should be taken upon it until after the settlement of the contests. This motion was carried, and Senator Hoar called Senator Blanche K. Bruce, of Mississippi, to the chair. He was led through the crowd to the Chairman's desk by a Sergeant-at-Arms, who bore a large baton adorned with blue ribbons, and for some time a colored man presided over the deliberations of the National Republican Convention.

The report of the committee, presented by Gen. Garfield, was read. The section which breaks the unit rule was faintly applauded. Gen. Garfield described the addition which had been made to the section on this subject which had been in use at the preceding Convention, and then Gen. Sharpe sent up the report of the minority, consisting of 11 States, which opposed the addition in question as unwise and reflecting upon the fairness of Chairmen of delegations.

THE CONTESTING DELEGATES.

There was then an interval during which no business was done. At last the report upon contested seats was presented by Chairman Conger, the Michigan Congressman, and read by the Secretary of the committee, Samuel Fessenden, of Connecticut. Mr. Fessenden, now a supporter of Senator Blaine, although his preference was studiously concealed in the Connecticut Convention, chose to give to his reading all the partisan emphasis which he could impart to it, so that it closely resembled a stump speech. The decisions of the committee were quietly received, however, the first applause being given during the reading of the conclusions upon the Illinois case. The argument in support of the doctrine of district representation, with which the report closes, was declaimed with all the force of a strong voice, and made as effective as possible by peculiar emphasis and inflections. The result of this treatment was the production of the applause which was so plainly sought, and the passages which were intended to refer to the votes of Pennsylvania and Illinois were met by an uproar of yells and cries.

The report of the minority was then submitted by Powell Clayton, and read in a quiet way, without sensational effect, by the official reading clerk. This report declares that the proposition of the majority in relation to district representation would be an ex post facto rule if carried into effect by this Convention, would work with great injustice, and would subject this Convention to criticism for having decided contests with the purpose of affecting the nominations to be made by it. It also asserts that if the choice of delegates by States be decided improper, more than one-half the delegates are in this Convention without rightful authority, and this Convention is without a legal quorum. The report upon the contest in Illinois is very long, and is confine a full history of the proceedings. The minority say that sweeping charges of unfairness and consistency were made, but were not supported by a syllable of proof. The only conspiracy which was revealed was one to smother the right of the Grant delegates in Cook County. During the reading, a passage was reached in which it was said that the Illinois Convention had instructed the delegates to vote for Ulysses S. Grant. When this name was read there arose a murmur of applause, low at first, but soon swelling into mighty force, until the building rang with hearty cheers from one end to the other. The appeal against the majority's decision in the Illinois cases was one that could not be disregarded, and thoughtful delegates saw in it much matter for careful consideration.

After the reading of the report there was a long and tiresome discussion concerning the proper manner in which to approach the consideration of the questions involved.

Mr. Cessna, of Pennsylvania, suggested the adoption, in the first place, of all in regard to which the majority and minority were agreed.

Mr. Conger, who was supported upon the platform by William E. Chandler, with whom he was in constant consultation, declared, in answer to a question from Senator Conkling, that no changes had been made in the roll except those mentioned in the report.

Senator Logan walked down the aisle and addressed the Chair, saying that from the report he had first received the information that there had been any question as to the rights of the Illinois delegates at large to their seats. "By what right," he asked, in a tone which revealed his indignation, "can this Convention vote upon my right to sit here, when no man has challenged it?" The Senator from Illinois then made a most effective plea for fair treatment, and denounced the manner in which the great State of Illinois and himself, as its representative, had been brought before the bar of the Convention. The purpose of this treatment, he said, he well understood. He and his companions had been admitted only by the condescending permission of the doorkeeper, and the National Committee had been forced to hold a meeting for the purpose of taking power out of the hands of the man who had insulted them. The representatives of a State which had produced a Lincoln, a Douglas, and the man who had led the Union armies, did not deserve this. It was plain that the Senator had a great part of the audience with him in his fearless arraignment of the committee and others who had tried to humiliate the delegation. As he proceeded, he took his stand upon a chair, in plain sight, and his clear voice rang through the hall. When he spoke of Grant, the enthusiasm of the crowd broke out in wild applause. Men jumped to their feet and swung their hats and yelled until they were hoarse. Women waved their handkerchiefs and the scene was almost indescribable.

After some unimportant remarks by Mr. Conger and others, Gen. Sharpe moved that all relating to the Illinois delegates at large be stricken from the majority report, whereupon Mr. Conger asserted that the committee could not avoid passing upon their titles, for the reason that a contest had been made. No one could excel him in admiration for the great military and civic services of Senator Logan, and the committee had intended to treat him fairly. As he proceeded, the Michigan Congressman, encouraged by applause, indulged in a feeble attempt to be funny. He had no apology for the committee which had the moral courage to say to the world that Logan had a right to his seat.

"Who claimed the seat of John A. Logan?" cried Gen. Sharpe, but he got no answer.

Mr. Cessna entered the debate and endeavored to explain the situation. No one had claimed the seat, he said, and the memorial of the contestants had been without foundation.

Senator Logan refused to be satisfied and continued his efforts to clear his title of the shadow of doubt thrown upon it by the report.

Gen. Sharpe then consented to withhold his motion for a time, and Mr. Cessna's plan for the division of the subjects to be discussed was adopted.

The motion was then renewed, and Mr. Conger, who had not appeared to advantage during the debate, maintained, with a singular inability to see things as they were, that the report had been accepted. He was soon laughed out of this position, and the motion was declared in order.

The proceedings were here enlivened by the attempt of a California delegate, Creed Haymond, to get himself before the public. He began to repeat some of the preposterous assertions of the Cook County shouters, but the galleries at once responded with groans. "You may holler," he cried, "but you can't put me down." And he declared that the committee had been told that no legal convention had been held at Springfield.

"Was it not said by the Jews," asked one of the Illinois men, "that Jesus Christ was not our Saviour?"

"Yes," was the answer, and "Col. Ingersoll, your distinguished fellow-citizen, agrees with them." Ingersoll was among the delegates in the seat by right of proxy. Haymond continued, with a curious mixture of flattery and denunciation. At last he became openly abusive of Logan, and exclaimed: "The Senator is too apt of late to confound himself with the State of Illinois. The precise question before the committee was whether the State held this convention at Springfield or John A. Logan." Hoots and yells from the supporters of Blaine in the galleries greeted this attack upon Logan, who calmly bided his time. Haymond suddenly changed his tone and endeavored to appease the man whom he had attacked by the most fulsome flattery. A more incongruous mixture of praise and abuse could hardly be conceived.

In reply, Senator Logan coolly characterized the statement with which he had been attacked as the offspring of the slums of Chicago, and ridiculed Haymond's speech as an attempt to furnish matter to appear in some penny-whistle newspaper. His assailant belonged to the class of men, he said, who have no power to slay enemies except by traducing them, and who measure blades only by columns of slang picked up in back alleys of the lowest streets of great cities. "I am confounded with Illinois," said he, "in all there is of me and all there will be. I am not much, but all I am was made by Illinois. One thing, I am too much of a gentleman to deal with an opponent with low and vulgar slang." He then defended his connection with the State Convention. "These charges of unfairness," said he, "are dug up out of the bitterness of an opposition against a majority it cannot control. This is not the first time these men have assailed me. They have been on my back for 10 years, but I have always beaten them. My crime in Illinois is this, that I live in the midst of the people, and the people have stood by me; that certain newspapers cannot write me down, stamp me out, or drive me from the party; that I will not bend to the lash of certain men. I defy them, and am ready to meet them anywhere. I never scratch the Republican ticket, but those whom you defend are bolters and ticket-scratchers, nine-tenths of them." The hearty applause which followed each sentence showed that these statements were full of truth.

The groans were so troublesome when Haymond sought to reply that for a long time he could not be heard. It was plain that the Convention and the audience were tired of him. At last he was able to say that he had not attacked Logan, and then he charged Logan with having begun the fight, and in conclusion admitted that he knew nothing about the matter in question. "Every word I said was in his favor," said this most illogical speaker, who seemed to forget in one minute what he had said in the preceding one. For a short time he continued to bespatter the Senator with his praises as he had done before, and there was a sigh of relief when he returned to obscurity.

The part of the report referring to the Illinois delegates at large was then stricken out by a heavy majority, the Alabama case was taken up, and, upon motion of Senator Bruce, the Convention took a recess until 7 o'clock.

THE ALABAMA CONTEST.

A shower of rain fell during the recess, and the drops were still falling when the delegates began wending their way to the Convention hall through the ranks of ticket venders and lemonade dealers. In the hall, the Convention band played for the audience in the tiers of sloping seats, the delegates coming in tardily meanwhile. For the first time since the Convention met the great hall was lighted, but the rings of gas-jets arranged in rows half way to the covered roof did not afford a brilliant illumination. The audience was again an immense one. Floor, stage, and steep tiers were packed, except at the remote ends of the building, which were shunned on account of the almost utter futility of attempting to hear anything that was said from those parts of the hall. Gen. Garfield arrived at 7:15, and as soon as he was seen by the demonstrative galleries he received a greeting of applause. Senator Conkling followed a moment later, when the whole house rose up with tremendous cheering and clapping of hands. Bowing graciously, he marched down the centre aisle to his seat at the head of the New-York delegation, taking the splendid reception quite as a matter of course, and dropping into a conversation with the Hon. Levi P. Morton and Gen. Arthur in a most business-like manner. It was 7:30 when the Chairman rapped for order, and then stood waiting while the vast audience subsided into silence.

Mr. Conger sat on the platform, near the speaker's desk, as if he expected to be required to renew his explanation of the work of the Committee on Credentials, and when order was obtained he asked for the Louisiana delegation that they be admitted to the floor, their case having been passed upon. The delegates were given notice to take their seats, and the Alabama contest having been brought up, Gen. Ben Harrison moved, amid great applause, that a limit of time should be placed upon the speakers who were to discuss the propositions of the Committee on Credentials.

This motion brought Mr. Pixley, of California, to his feet. He feared that the delay caused by the extended discussion was not without purpose, and was heartily in favor of placing a limitation on the Convention orators.

Senator Conkling very promptly assured Gen. Harrison that he agreed with him, but he asked for a modification of the resolution offered by Gen. Harrison, fearing that its phraseology might permit one side to consume all the time. At his suggestion, Gen. Harrison consented to draft his resolution so as to limit the discussion of the first Alabama case to 20 minutes on each side. Just at this time, when everybody was beginning to complain that the hall was imperfectly lighted, two hissing lime-lights were set burning at each corner of the stage. The flash sent across the hall struck full in Senator Conkling's eyes, and he held his hands before his face to protect them. "I suggest," said he, "that this thing is very blinding that has been set burning." As he turned, the other one struck his eyes, "and there's another there." When the lights had been put out, to the relief of the whole audience, and the Reading Clerk had drawn out another round of applause by announcing that the tickets for to-day would be good for to-morrow, "if a session should be held on that day," Gen. Harrison's resolution was adopted.

When the question was put by the Chair whether the majority or the minority report should be adopted, Mr. Conger stated the case for the committee, and Mr. Rapier urged somewhat vehemently that the Convention should regard it as a test case on the question of district representation, intimating that a failure to settle the contested point might decide whether the party should continue or not. The Alabama case was presented by George Turney, Chairman of the delegation from that State, and he made a clear presentation of the claims of the sitting delegates who had, he maintained, been fairly chosen, and should be indorsed by the Convention.

Gen. Tracy continued the argument for the minority, and had scarcely developed his view of the case when he was given the announcement that his time was up.

Up popped nincompoop-bureau Bateman out of the midst of the Sherman men of Ohio, who was overanxious to help the Sherman man, Rapier, from Alabama, to secure his seat. Mr. Bateman did not command attention, his argument having no practical strength or clearness.

Parsons, of Alabama, a colored delegate of that State, aroused the Grant men in the Convention to applaud by the announcement that he was a Grant man, and then, in turn, won the approval of the Blaine men by declaring his belief in district representation.

The rain falling on the roof created a distracting noise, and the difficulty of hearing the speeches, together with the fact that several of them had been dull, called for the question. Mr. Conger withdrew the motion he had made to declare that Rapier be declared elected—that Rapier should be entitled to his seat—and the motion had been put when Mr. Boutwell offered his resolution, to decide all cases according to the usage of the respective States. The irrepressible Conger objected to the resolution as not germane, and Mr. Hoar ruled that such was the case.

Mr. Hicks, of Florida, made a pathetic appeal to the Convention to be allowed to state why Florida should vote for the sitting delegate, but the Convention was in no humor to be delayed, and while the galleries shouted "No! no!" the Chair also ruled "No." A viva voce vote left the Chair in doubt about the sense of the Convention in the Alabama cases, and a roll-call of the States was ordered. The vote of Kentucky on this roll-call was announced by the Chairman of the delegation in favor of the substitution of the minority report for that of the majority, and again, as on Thursday, there was a scene in the hall, as the four "kickers" stood up in their seats to resist the casting of the vote of the State as a unit, the Blaine men screaming furiously at the four embarrassed delegates as they stood patiently in their places and listened to the applause. All through the roll-call both sides applauded as it suited them. The result did not show a great falling off of the Grant strength, for of the 753 votes cast, 306 were cast for the motion to substitute the minority report and 440 against it. The Vermont delegates were divided on the motion, and all the Pennsylvania and New-York delegates, who favored district representation, voted with the negatives.

The vote was as follows:

	Yeas.	Nays.		Yeas.	Nays.
Alabama	17	3	New-Jersey		15
Arkansas	13		New-York	47	32
California		12	North Carolina		20
Colorado	6		Ohio		44
Connecticut		12	Oregon		6
Delaware		6	Pennsylvania	58	2
Florida	6		Rhode Island		6
Georgia	2	18	South Carolina	9	5
Illinois	42		Tennessee	15	3
Indiana	4	30	Texas	9	7
Iowa		22	Vermont	4	6
Kansas		10	Virginia	12	10
Kentucky	20	4	West Virginia		10
Louisiana	8	8	Wisconsin	1	19
Maine		14	Arizona		2
Maryland	7	9	Dakota	1	1
Massachusetts	2	22	D. of Columbia		2
Michigan	1	21	Idaho		2
Minnesota	2	6	Montana		2
Mississippi	7	9	New-Mexico		2
Missouri	20	1	Utah		2
Nebraska		6	Washington		2
Nevada		6	Wyoming	1	
N. Hampshire		10			
Total				306	440

Senator Conkling listened to the call of the roll without appearing annoyed as the opposition figures accumulated, and when the announcement of the result was vociferously applauded by the galleries, he threw his head back disdainfully and waved his hand significantly to the tiers of seats above him.

Without opposition, the majority report was carried by a viva voce vote, and there was more applause.

THE CASE OF ILLINOIS.

Then came the contest over Illinois. It was 9 o'clock when this contest was taken up. The house was very warm and getting warmer, and the delegates were evidently weary, for there was great restlessness among them. Without apparent reason, the house fell into some disorder, which the Chair sought to restrain by incessantly rapping with his gavel.

Mr. Cassidy, of Wisconsin, wished to give Illinois one hour to present its case.

Mr. Boutwell again pressed his resolution to dispose of all contests according to the usage of the States in which the contests arise.

The rasping voice of Conger was again heard protesting that the Convention had adopted a resolution with which this would conflict, and the Chair ruled against Mr. Boutwell.

Mr. Boutwell succeeded in making himself heard in favor of his proposition in an earnest speech. It seemed strange to him that the Committee on Credentials should decide that in Louisiana Warmoth and his delegates, chosen by the State Convention, should be admitted, when not a district had a word to say about it, and that in another State this was an improper way of selecting delegates.

There was no such thing as keeping Conger down, and he talked away in his deliberate fashion until John Logan secured the floor. He stood upon the bench at his place, and riveted the attention of all eyes as he began speaking slowly in his deep, clear voice. He was indifferent whether the resolution to limit should pass or not. For Illinois, he asked only that it should be represented as she had been in 1876. He would not interfere with Ohio or Maine, and he demanded, as he grew warm in the discussion, and his very black locks of hair fell over his swarthy face and glistening eyes, that "Maine should not put her clutches on Illinois." This utterance, and his terse and rapid sketch of the political history of Illinois, given to prove his statements that the party traditions had been respected and followed, were rewarded with warm and frequent applause. Growing more earnest, he reached a climax which was entirely unexpected. Having addressed the friends of Blaine and Sherman and Edmunds, he assured them that he wished them well; "but," said he, and he shook back the hair which had fallen in a tangle upon his face, and swept the hall with a glance like that of an eagle, "if you beat our old soldier"—He could go no further. The applause that followed was so terrific that his voice was drowned. Resuming when the applause had subsided, he began again, saying if they wanted to "beat the old soldier" they must not do it by trickery. He made a sharp thrust at the California delegates, who were instructed for Blaine and the unit rule, yet were found in line against the Illinois sitting delegates.

Mr. Pixley, of California, made an unsatisfactory reply to an inquiry whether this was not so, but this gentleman—the Chairman of the California delegation—succeeded in creating a tremendous sensation. He went on to state how the delegates of California were selected, and how they were finally directed or confirmed by the State Convention to vote as a unit for the distinguished Senator from Maine. At these words the audience broke loose, exploded, as if it had been a mine of powder to which some one had applied a match, and cheer after cheer, beginning in the Convention and escaping along the galleries, filled the house. Men stood upon the seats and yelled frantically, sh

on the first, and others on the ballots which follow. The vote on the First District plainly indicates what the result in regard to the other Illinois districts will be.

The question recurring on the adoption of the majority report in the remaining Illinois cases, Mr. Logan asked a division of the question and a separate vote in the case of each contested district. The Chair stated the question to be, therefore, on the contest in the Illinois Third District, and the roll was called, resulting, yeas 352, nays 252, so the report was adopted.

The majority report in the remainder of the Illinois cases was adopted, and the Convention then adjourned to Saturday morning.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

SOUTHERN REPORT ON THE THIRD DAY'S WORK OF THE GREAT NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, June 4.—Among the spectators on the front platform of the Convention hall to-day was Queen Victoria's youngest son, Prince Leopold, accompanied by his suite. The Princess Louise is at the Grand Pacific, but is too much wearied to visit the Convention to-day. Mr. Conkling, on entering the hall, was received with a burst of applause. At 10:45 the galleries were nearly full.

Chairman Hoar called the Convention to order at 10:45. The Rev. Arthur Little, of the New-England Congregational Church, of Chicago, invoked the Divine blessing.

Mr. Conkling rose to offer a resolution in the hope that there would be no objection to it. If there should be any objection, he would ask the roll to be called. The following is the resolution, which was received with cheers and applause:

Resolved, As the sense of this Convention, that every member of it is bound in honor to support its nominee, whoever that nominee may be, and that no one shall hold his seat here who is not ready so to declare.

Mr. Hale, of Maine, said they were unable to hear the resolution in his neighborhood, and called for its second reading, and it was so read. Mr. Hale mounting a bench, said he supposed that a Republican convention did not need to be instructed that its first duty after naming its candidate was to proceed to shot him over the Democratic candidate. [Applause.] They all had their preferences, and were ardent in the expression and urgency of their preferences, but the hat yet failed to bear, in the long and exciting contests in which they had been engaged for the last week, any expression on the part of any delegate to the Convention, whoever they might be for, of a doubt as to the final determination of the Convention. When the deliverance was had from all the labors of the Convention, he held no doubt that they should all be found hand in hand, shoulder to shoulder, marching on to the election of their candidate. [Cheers.] If the candidate of the gentleman from New-York was nominated, he [Mr. Hale] and his friends would work by night and by day to elect him, and in turn they should expect that if they nominated their candidate he [Mr. Conkling] would work night and day to elect him.

Mr. Brundage called for a vote by a call of States to emphasize its purpose, and to ascertain who are for it, who are against it, and who will try to escape it. [Applause.]

The Chair put the question, first viva voce, and there were, apparently, half a dozen nays.

Mr. Conkling also asked for a call of the States, saying it was desirable to know who it was in a Republican convention who voted no on such a resolution. [Applause.]

The Chair put the question to the Convention as to whether there should be a call of States, and it was ordered by an overwhelming vote.

The Clerk proceeded to call the roll. Maine voted unanimously yea. [Applause.] New-York voted 70 yeas; Pennsylvania, 55 yeas. Only one delegate being present from South Carolina, he cast his single vote yea. West Virginia cast 9 votes yea and 3 nay. [Hisses.] Two delegates were absent. The total was—yeas 716, nays 3—so the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Conkling said he wanted to offer another resolution, which he would reduce to writing in a moment, as follows:

Resolved, That the delegates who have voted that they will not abide the action of the Convention do not deserve to have, and have forfeited, their voices in the deliberations of this Republican Convention.

Mr. Campbell, of West Virginia, who had cast the vote of that State, defended his position. He had suffered contumely and violence for his Republican principles, and if he was now to be denied the free expression of his opinion this Republican convention he was willing to withdraw from that convention. He had imbibed his Republican principles from the great New-York statesman, William H. Seward. He had been a newspaper editor since the John Brown raid at Harper's Ferry, and had always consistently supported the Republican nominee. But he felt that there was principle in this question. He would never go to any convention and agree beforehand that whatever might be done by it should have his indorsement. He always intended to guard his own sovereignty. [Applause.] He never intended that any body else should take that sovereignty from him. As he had not been afraid to stand up for Republican principles in West Virginia, he was not afraid to go home and face his constituents.

Mr. Hoskins, of Wyoming, on the ground, defended the right of his colleague to vote as he saw fit. [Applause.]

Mr. Brundage, of Connecticut, said the question was not one of free speech. No man would seek to hinder any delegate's free speech. It was only a question as to what any man would do for the support of Republican principles. He continued at considerable length until greeted with hisses.

Mr. McCormick, of West Virginia, avowed himself a Republican, and said that he thought he could not expect to support the nominee of this Convention, for he did intend to do, not matter who he should be. He was as good a Republican as the gentleman from New-York, and whereas the latter made only one speech for Republican principles in the National Republican Convention, he [Mr. McCormick] made 100. [Great applause and cheers.] He opposed the resolution only because it declares that men are unfit to sit in the Convention if they differ from other members of it.

Mr. Young, of Tennessee, [colored,] supported the resolution, and wanted to know why, if those who voted no meant to join the Democratic Party, they should be here helping to choose the nominee of the Republican Party. It was a time for plain talk. He was a Republican, and was going to stay with the party, and uniform treatment of its members was all he asked. He was for Grant, and was for him because he was a Republican.

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SCOTCH TENANT FARMERS.

EMIGRATION THEIR ONLY HOPE.

CONTINUED HARD TIMES AND NOT A GLEAM OF HOPE—NEARLY TWO MILLIONS STERLING SAVED BY SCOTTISH FARMERS IN THREE YEARS—ECCLESIASTICAL QUESTIONS.

GLASGOW, May 25.—The general outlook in Scotland, business or agricultural, is not bright. Indeed, the tone which predominates when inquiries are propounded relating to the condition and prospects of the people is less hopeful, certainly less confident, than that which prevails in the business community south of the Tweed. As regards farmers there is, perhaps, little difference. In Scotland or in England they are everywhere depressed. They are conscious that, apart from the ordinary contingencies, the conditions under which they are required to make a living are permanently affected by changes whose progress they are unable to resist. In both countries, too, the estrangement between the land-owning interest and the tenant-farmer interest becomes more pronounced every day. The tenants feel that they must act for themselves, irrespective of the landlords, and if the present inclination to emigrate continues, the landlords in many districts will be compelled themselves to become farmers or to submit to an impairment of income, which few among them are able to endure. On all sides we now hear of bankrupt farmers. The time is coming when bankrupt landlords will be plentiful, and when legislative provision for the judicial sale of over-incumbered estates will be as necessary here, and in England, as it was years ago in Ireland.

So far as Scotland is concerned, much of the depression and distress that abound may be traced to the memorable failure of the City of Glasgow Bank. All over Scotland the effects of that disaster are still painfully apparent. The extinction of twelve millions sterling in a comparatively small community would alone indicate terrible reverses of fortune. But the realization of the sum on the part of stockholders to meet the obligations of the bank involved great sacrifices of property. As one consequence of the process, real estate in this city and in other places declined 40 per cent. in value. Some forms of property were almost unsalable. I met a large owner of coal and iron properties whose enforced contribution exceeded £80,000, and who, to obtain that amount, sacrificed property which cost, and as a source of income was worth, £118,000. Similar cases are heard of in all directions; the received opinion being that the actual losses occasioned by the failure have exceeded £15,000,000. The distress which followed the stoppage of the income on which a large proportion of the stockholders depended is indescribable. To the credit of Scotsmen, however, it must be said that voluntary benevolence has nobly striven to mitigate the sufferings of those to whom the loss of income and investment meant absolute want. A fund amounting to nearly £300,000 has been raised by private effort, and is still held in trust for the benefit of these people. Small annuities are granted in all deserving cases.

It is by no means certain that the wave of financial disaster, of which the Glasgow Bank failure was the first indication, is yet exhausted. Other institutions are injuriously affected in various ways. The loss of fifteen millions, of which I have just spoken, could not occur without seriously trying the credit, and weakening the resources, of banks and of the trust companies which are so numerous in Edinburgh and here. There are embarrassed customers to be sustained. Deposits have been withdrawn in large amounts. Securities relied upon to meet emergencies have lost much of their value. I am informed on very high authority that the managers of the principal Scottish banks recently put their heads together to ascertain the extent to which farmers have withdrawn deposits under the pressure of hard times; and the estimate they jointly formed was not less than £1,750,000. According to this calculation, all this money has within the last three years been sunk by Scottish farmers who, as one of themselves puts it, "cling to the old roof tree" in the vain hope of regaining the prosperity they have lost. One instance I know of near this city. Three years ago an intelligent and hard-working farmer acquired the tenancy of a large farm on which he was born. He had £10,000 at his credit in a Glasgow bank. Two-thirds of the sum have been sunk in the maintenance of the farm, and he is now fighting hard for deliverance from a lease which menaces all that remains. The bank managers' estimate covers the losses which this case illustrates. Of the advances made to farmers who cannot repay them, and to land-owners whose available securities are greatly prejudiced by the course of events, we have no estimate; but the known weakness of more than one of the trust companies is ominous of further mischief. Ten days ago an Edinburgh company of this nature would have been compelled to close its doors had not other companies and the banks afforded it relief. Anxious to avert the discredit and the panic which in the present state of affairs must have followed failure, they furnished the necessary assistance; and the stockholders are to be called on for the means of discharging the obligation thus incurred.

Obviously, however, the difficulties to be apprehended will try the strength of many institutions. The best real estate loans all over Scotland fall into the hands of the Edinburgh life insurance societies, whose appraisement of values is based primarily upon the actual rental, irrespective of improvements which would elsewhere be regarded as adding to the value of property. The security acquired by these societies is therefore as near to absolute safety as anything can be. The trust companies making advances on heritable and other property and the banks are less cautious, perhaps necessarily so, and the result is that they are holders of large amounts of property which has depreciated, is depreciating, and in all probability will depreciate still further. Prudent financiers do not close their eyes to the danger inseparable from this contingency. They hope for a return of agricultural prosperity. But they freely acknowledge that farming for profit is impossible in Scotland under existing conditions, as affected temporarily by a succession of bad seasons, and permanently by American competition; and they as freely concede that, sooner or later, the landlords will be compelled to reduce the rentals of their farms to an extent of which they have not dreamed. Here, then, is the moral of much of my statement. The land-owner's borrowing power is measured by the minimum average of his rental, and a diminution of his rental therefore implies a readjustment of his financial relations with the life insurance societies, which in Scotland are the best class of lenders. The proceeding might not be perilous if the great land-owners were free from debt. But as a body they are up to their necks in debt. To them it is not more sure that reduction of rent means reduction of income than that the reduction of indebtedness in proportion to the reduction of income means embarrassment in most instances, and positive bankruptcy in some. Then comes the difficulty of the weaker class of lenders—of the trust companies, whose name is legion, and of the bankers who, having lent much, recognize the risk of refusing to lend more. These considerations had a great deal to do with the alarm excited by the difficulties of the trust company, which were known in Edinburgh on the 15th inst., but which the Scottish newspapers, with questionable wisdom, have carefully ignored.

The truth is that the tenant-farmer question, as affecting both the farmers and the landlords, overshadows all other material questions in this country. The lowland farmers of Scotland are in many respects the best farmers in the world. Their thoroughness equals their intelligence, and their plodding industry long enabled them to secure comfort and more than average prosperity. For some time neither industry nor skill has availed them much. Gradually that reserve of capital has disappeared. Income has not equaled outgo. One of the largest importers and manufacturers of manures tells me that he is getting out of the business as quickly as he can, simply because he cannot collect accounts due him by the farmers. He has extended credit from nine to fifteen months, and still the farmers cannot pay. This alone might not have led him to abandon the business. But a visit to the new North-west of the United States decided his course. Observation satisfied him that the old country farmer cannot compete with the wheat-growers of the Red River Valley, and old country agriculture [illegible]

and that while these are going on the farmer's position must be embarrassing. A consciousness of the same fact is giving rise to a quiet but widely diffused movement in favor of emigration as the readiest method of relief. The true Scotsman does not lightly quit his native land. He will endure much for the sake of his old home. He will strive and spend so long as there is a chance of retaining the farm on which his father lived, and on which his own children were born. But the bitter lessons of adversity cannot be forever disregarded. Slowly but surely they are familiarizing multitudes of tenant-farmers with the thought of emigration. The impression is deepened by the utter want of sympathy that exists between the landlord and his tenants. They see that he thinks only of himself. They have discovered that while he rarely failed to exact an increase of rent as a result of improvements effected with their money, he is indifferent to the impoverishment they are now enduring. The other day I ventured to suggest that according to the newspapers landlords are making substantial concessions to their tenants. "Aye," replied one of the latter, "the newspapers make a great fuss when a solitary landlord allows a trifling rebate on his rental; they say nothing about the great majority of the landlords, who go on exacting the uttermost farthing in spite of hard times, and who will not release their tenants from contracts which expose them to beggary." "Rather than make the necessary concessions," added another farmer, "the landlords will 'rout out' their tenants." The spread of the feeling which these expressions reveal is more rapid than the professional men of Edinburgh or the business men of Glasgow like to admit.

The feeling is rendered more noticeable by the quiet earnestness with which large numbers of Scottish farmers are preparing to transfer their families and fortunes to other lands. Scotsmen are not fond of leaping in the dark; and in this matter of emigration few of the farmers will choose new homes without a thorough study of the respective recommendations of various fields of emigration, or without a personal investigation when the preference can be narrowed down to a particular locality. Groups of farmers have been formed with the view of sending out a practical agent to examine and report. Two such agents are now in the Western States; a third will sail within the next fortnight. Other farmers there are who are preparing to go on their own account, and their selection of a locality will have a good deal of influence with old neighbors. It is in this manner that the emigration leaven is working among the farmers of Scotland, and work it will in spite of all that the landlords can do to repress it. Not the least suggestive fact in connection with it is the greater relative strength which it exhibits in quarters where Tory politicians are most powerful. In England Tory newspapers are the best media for the publication of emigration announcements, and in Scotland the disposition to emigrate manifests itself most strongly where Tory magnates own the soil.

I have said that the tenant-farmer question is just now a leading question in Scotland. But it is far from being the only question which at this moment occupies the Scottish mind. Since the Union, Scottish history has been in a large degree ecclesiastical; and now, as ever, ecclesiastical questions attract a great deal of attention. The supreme governing bodies of the Established Kirk and the Free Kirk are in session at Edinburgh, and their proceedings are watched with an interest which to the stranger is almost inexplicable. The old Kirk might have passed in peace had not Lord Roslyn, the Queen's representative, injected into the preliminaries an offensive partisan spirit. With singular ill-judgment he reflected unfavorably upon all other Presbyterian organizations, as a means of magnifying the pretensions of the Established Church. Instantaneously the demand for disestablishment broke out afresh, and though, of course, no tangible result can now be reached, the immediate occasion of the demand will serve to intensify the hostility to the claims of the Scottish establishment. In all probability the disestablishment question will be the next exciting question in Scottish politics, and the arrogance of Lord Beaconsfield's nominee will then be remembered. For this blunder of a political opponent Mr. Gladstone has reason to be thankful. Scottish aversion to Roman Catholicism shows itself in a strong under-current of dislike to the appointment of Lord Ripon to the Governor-Generalship of India, and in the Scottish estimation the Liberal Government suffers in consequence. Lord Roslyn's display of Tory insolence diverts complaint as directed against Mr. Gladstone, and fans the slumbering fire which will shortly consume the State Church of Scotland.

The Free Church, again, suffers from trouble of another sort. Its peace is disturbed by apprehensions of heresy. The case of the Rev. W. Robertson Smith, Professor of Biblical Literature in the Aberdeen College, be the immediate result what it may, shows that in this as in other ecclesiastical organizations a struggle is going on between the liberality that would widen the basis of faith and the blind orthodoxy that would uphold in the narrowest spirit the old standards of belief. Prof. Smith's offense consists in having, in a contribution to the "Encyclopedia Britannica," suggested reasons for thinking that part of the Book of Deuteronomy was not written by Moses. For this offense the authority of the Church is invoked for the purpose of depriving Mr. Smith of his Professorship. His signal ability none deny, and even his assailants admit the profound piety of his life. These considerations go for nothing in the minds of country preachers when the doctrine of plenary inspiration is supposed to be in danger. So powerful is the feeling which the controversy has created that it may yet rend the Free Church, whether the proceedings now pending end favorably or unfavorably to Aberdeen's Biblical Professor.

G. S.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE UNIT RULE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It seems to me that both reason and the Constitution favor the unit rule.

First—The Union is composed of States, and the only corporate privity dealt with directly by the Federal Government is the State.

Second—That a State Convention should determine how its voice shall be expressed in a general convention is but carrying out the doctrine of the right of a majority to rule.

Third—The unit rule is a great barrier to corruption, for amid the markets that are established for the purchase of votes at a National Convention uninstructed delegates are subject to great temptation.

Fourth—The unit rule is sanctioned by the letter of the Constitution, which, when the election of President is thrown into the House, requires the vote to be by States, and the majority of the Congressmen give the vote of the State.

T. V. C.

ERIE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg to make the *amende honorable* to your reporter for having called in question his statement that the coupon of the new second consolidated mortgage bonds of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company which matured on the 1st inst. was the first which the company has paid on this class of bonds. His error consisted in stating that it was the first payment on the funded firsts as well; whereas, it is, as I stated, the fourth coupon which has been paid upon these latter bonds.

A BONDHOLDER.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 4, 1880.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reply to the letter in your issue of to-day signed "A Bondholder," regarding second consolidated mortgage bonds of the Erie Railroad Company, I beg to remark that the writer evidently is poorly informed in regard to the bonds of which he calls himself "A Bondholder." The first coupon attached to above-mentioned Erie consolidated mortgage bonds was due and payable June 1, 1880, and not June 1, 1879, as incorrectly stated by "Bondholder," and is properly marked "1" on its face, designating it as first coupon attached to bond.

ANOTHER BONDHOLDER.

DIGGING FOR GOLD.

A correspondent writing from Mhow to a Calcutta paper says: "At a village named Pitampur a Bunnia had a dream in which a pir appeared before him, and mentioned to him a mosque where lay concealed enormous wealth in gold and silver underground. The particulars of this dream having been mentioned to Scindia's officials, they readily accorded their permission to dig up the place. Scores of laborers have accordingly been engaged in digging the ground under the supervision of Scindia's Sar Suba. Streams of people are continually rushing on to see the realization of the Bunnia's golden dream. Even Sir Henry Daly and the Maharajah Holkar have not failed to visit the spot."

WEBSTER AND THE PRESIDENCY.

From the Chicago Advance.

A friend of Daniel Webster, meeting him toward the end of his life, told him he doubted if the Presidency could do anything for him in the way of enhancing his reputation. Webster replied frankly that he had sometimes thought so himself, adding, however, "But the Presidency is the greatest office in the world: I am but a man: I want it. I want it."

LONDON ART GALLERIES.

SOME OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF ENGLISH PAINTERS.

A DEARTH OF LANDSCAPES, AND VERY FEW GOOD COLORISTS—AMERICAN PAINTERS REPRESENTED—JOHN BRETT'S WORK.

LONDON, May 21.—The Royal Academy remains open for the three months of May, June, and July, thus reaping the benefit of the London season in its height. Thousands of people who have been living vegetative and wholesome lives in the country come to town with appetites sharpened for æsthetic enjoyments. Every second visitor at the Academy has a pencil (which is obligingly supplied for an additional penny at the entrance,) and moves about, setting a mark against favorite pictures with the utmost conscientiousness. At first I took each one for a new art critic, but their modest air and their little signs of astonishment disabused my mind of that. The United States are creditably represented here by figure pictures by Magrath, Bridgman, Hennessy, and others. The Irish peasant pictures of Mr. Magrath receive very favorable mention, particularly his "Cabin Comfort," an old Irishman enjoying his pipe. Mr. Gilbert Munger, of California, exposes a view of King Arthur's Castle, Tintagel, and Miss Fidelia Bridges some "Sparrows in the Snow." The "Sanctuary in the Sahara" of Mr. F. A. Bridgman is one of the best I have seen as regards color; it is more unpretentious than the great archæological pictures which have been exhibited in New-York, but also richer and deeper in color. "A Daughter of Eve," by Mr. W. J. Hennessy, is the portrait of a little girl eating apples, and has a place among the illustrations of Mr. Blackburn's "Academy Notes." The same honor is accorded Mr. G. H. Boughton's "Evangeline," a sweet and unaffected single figure, of the type which Mr. Boughton loves, painted carefully in light tones, but without great vigor. Ethnologically the girl of Mr. Boughton, who is carrying water to the reapers, is no more the Acadian than she is the new English or old English Evangeline. Her cast of features is more an idealized or Grecianized woman than anything else. It recurs in "Our Village," a scene in a picturesque English village of Queen Anne's time, let us say, where several finely-dressed young people of both sexes are gossiping together after a highly decorous (shall I say decorative?) fashion. Mr. Bispham, of Philadelphia, has a study of a lion, and Mr. Blashfield sends from Paris a large scene from Rome in the days of its greatest luxury. In the arena Roman ladies are taking lessons of gladiators; one is in armor and has a sword; the other wears the trident and net of the *retiarius*. Other ladies in armor, gladiators, teachers, black eunuchs and female friends and attendants are grouped about. The combatants stand too far off for the best effect.

Foreign names to the number of 50 will be found in the present Academy, but, with the exception of Munkacsy and Bastien Le Page, there is no one to make a stir. Men like Hubert Herkomer, and Alma Tadema have made themselves English. Mr. Herkomer has several paintings on ivory in the style of miniatures, an oil-painting called "Grandfather's Pet," and a repetition thereof in black and white. Mr. Alma Tadema sends three oils, of which the most remarkable shows Fredegonda, Queen of the Franks, behind the curtain of a window, watching with some intensity of expression a scene which is going on outside. Her husband, Chilperic, is being married to a Visigothic Princess of royal stock, who belongs in religion to the Arian heresy. Fredegonda has been set aside, owing to her lack of royal blood. The scene through the window has the effect of a tapestry rather than anything real or alive, but the figure of Fredegonda is expressive and handsome. The whole is quite up to Mr. Tadema's usual mark. Tito Conti and Chierici are the best of the many Italian exhibitors. Their genre work is highly wrought, without being in the least stimulating or noble. Van Haanen has a good picture of Venetian girls engaged in stringing pearls, and Pietro Calvi sends from Florence a composite bust of "Il Tio Tom," ("Uncle Tom,") whose black face is cast in bronze, while his big straw hat and shirt are cut in stone. The effect is startling, and at first anything but pleasing, notwithstanding the precedents set by antiquity for this mixture of metal and stone work.

It may be inferred that, although the Continentals and Americans show creditable work at the Royal Academy, they do not carry off the honors, as is the case at the Grosvenor, though one exception must be made in favor of Munkacsy, who, as I wrote in an earlier letter, is quite beyond any of the exhibitors at the Royal Academy of this year in knowledge and skill as a colorist. But what astonishes a foreigner who has heard great talk about the English school of landscape painting is to note the absence of landscape in all three of the great exhibitions this year; that is to say, landscape treated with profundity and as an embodiment of human thought, not mere reflections of landscape on the glass of a camera obscura. It may be that longer search among the multitudinous pictures will discover more English artists who see the poetic side of nature as landscapists, but so far only one, or at the furthest two, have impressed me with any depth. These are Alfred Parsons and John Brett. Occasion served, in discussing the Grosvenor, to remark on the fineness of character shown in Mr. Parsons's landscapes there; the Royal Academy is fortunate enough to possess two of his pictures, and so escape an absolute dearth of good landscape. "An October Evening" and "Floods" are beautiful pieces, in two very different moods, one of which has some of the fineness of Constable, without being imitative of that master, while "Floods" is quite unlike any one of the great forerunners of English art. Mr. Parsons, Mr. Orchardson, and Mr. Moore form a very strong trio of painters, only one of whom has attained the rank of Academician, that rank which is almost always fatal to the early promise of artists. I suppose there is no country, unless it be the United States, where artists show more promise when poor and humble than they do in England, and certainly none where they are more completely spoiled as soon as they become rich and saucy. The extreme luxuriousness of English life, the love of wealth and contempt for poverty which obtains in English society, from the throne down to the lowest peasant, form a barrier to the pursuit of art during a whole lifetime, the importance of which in crippling English art can not easily be overestimated. But I am forgetting Mr. Brett.

Mr. John Brett has two marines, called "The Sandy Shallows of the Sea-shore" and "Britannia's Realm." With the second he has struck the patriotic chord of English hearts, though perhaps more by the name he has given his peaceful view of the sea than by anything peculiarly characteristic of the sea as a realm or as the realm of Britannia. Never mind; he has done some very fine work in the play of colors over his azure, green, blue, and violet expanse of water, some indifferent work in his indecisive horizon, studded without much art by sails of various kinds, and some excellent work in the clouds above. The play of color in the waves is most charming and quite sufficient to warrant the Royal Academy in purchasing this picture for itself with the fund under the Chantrey bequest. The Academy has also wisely secured Mr. Orchardson's "Napoleon on Board the Bellerophon." A third acquisition under the bequest is "Returning to the Fold," by H. W. B. Davis, R. A., a picture that has nothing to recommend it. Mr. Briton Riviere is one of the stock painters here whose things are likely to show originality. This year we get "The Night Watch"—lions prowling through the broken columns of some ancient Assyrian palace—an "Endymion" of no great force, and "The Last Spoonful," a jolly little barefooted girl who is sharing her food with the inhabitants of a barn-yard. The first has some grandeur; the latter no little charm. Mr. Calderon's "Captives of his Bow and Spear" has enough good in the side view of the Assyrian conqueror to make one ready to forgive the [illegible] faces of the women captives kneeling before him. It has the merit of simplicity and dignity, while much is lacking to a good dramatic treatment. It is one of those pictures, singularly frequent here, which will be very fine when engraved. And there we have one of the most striking peculiarities of English art. Give these pictures in black and white, and how much they would gain by the translation! Let the engraver be a man of fine taste and skill, and the result is a true work of art. This is only another way to arrive at the old conclusion, namely, that there are no colorists in [illegible] here. There is no one I have seen whom as colorist I would rank with La Farge, Martin, Ryder, Tiffany, or Inness, senior.

THE TOURIST IN ATHENS.

EATING ROAST LAMB AND DANDELION SALAD ON THE ATTIC PLAIN—FEATURES OF ATHENIAN LIFE.

An Athens correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes as follows under date of May 13: "Although not one of the 350 and odd days set apart for religious observance by the orthodox Church, to-day is, nevertheless, a high festival in Athens. It is the 1st of May, old style—the Feast of Flowers, and all the world goes maying and picknicking, to eat roast lamb and dandelion salad, and drink the wines of Parnes under the gray olives of the Attic plain, or the black firs of Patesia, or the blossoming almonds and quinces on the garden banks of the Kephissus. The feast, indeed, began overnight, for all yesterday afternoon the footpaths of Æolus-street, and of the ends of those called Stadion and University, which converge in Concord-place, were crowded with flower-sellers offering their nosegays and their flower-starred wands and clusters of woven green, and their wreaths of daffodil and anemone and apple blossom, with which the Athenian burgess sportively crowns himself while he eats his cold lamb and dandelion under a tree. In the carriage-way, too, the same sweet wares were hawked up and down, in carts made May-like, and champêtre for the occasion by the addition of a bowery tilt. Many of the smaller bourgeoisie made a whole night of it in the gardens, singing their little répertoire of songs over and over again till dawn; then home for a brief rest, and back again to eat their midday meal among the flowers. And thus there are fewer feet in Athens to-day to stir the thick dust, which the lazy south wind happily has not always strength to lift alone. Otherwise Athens would be almost uninhabitable; for in volume and in fineness, and in its aptitude for working its way deep into the pores of the skin, the dust of Athens surpasses even that of Cairo in a March khamseen. There ought to be no dust in Athens, and yet, excepting perhaps its wonderful dullness, its dustiness is one of its most striking peculiarities. The municipality has no good water-carts, very few bad ones, and not enough water to keep even these at work; so that the powdered marble of the streets is never at rest, and when there is a lively breeze it is complete master of the situation. There is plenty of water to be trapped on Pentelicus, and in point of fact it was so trapped in the days of Hadrian, and was brought down to Athens in subterranean conduits. And the modern Athenians made an attempt to imitate the work of their ancestors by an aqueduct above ground to the same source of supply; but the Greek engineers had not had much practice in laying down aqueducts, and they got the Athens end higher than the Pentelicus end, so that the water had to be propelled by a pump, and finally grew sick of the whole business and stayed at Pentelicus. But now they are going on a safer plan; the old conduits of Hadrian are being reopened and restored, and it is believed that in course of time the ancient communications may be re-established.

"Except in its water supply, Athens, as well as its commercial suburb Piræus, has made extraordinary progress in the last half-dozen years. The population has increased to 75,000, and the increase is apparent as well in the spreading of the city in every direction as in the greater movement in the streets, the improvement in the shops, and the increase in the number and size of the hotels. There are now nine first-class hotels in Athens, either new within the last six years, or enlarged and redecorated; and the oldest of the group, in fact the only one which bore its present name 15 years ago, the Hotel des Etrangers, in Palace-place, has annexed another house as large as itself on the other side of the street. These hotels can accommodate about 1,000 people, and every one of them is full. A great proportion of the occupants are foreigners, others are Greeks from the provinces, or Greeks from abroad living in a hotel to watch the completion of the splendid mansions they are building for themselves. For of late years the Greeks who have made their fortunes abroad, especially those who have won their wealth in Turkey and Egypt, are flocking to Athens, building costly houses, furnishing them sumptuously, and establishing themselves as a *grande seigneurie* in what they recognize to be their own country. This fact shows that Greek patriotism is kindling into something warmer than a mere political theory, and it serves two purposes, in bringing money and trained intelligence into the country.

"Something yet must be said of the dullness of Athens, mentioned above, which it is as needful for her prosperity that she should shake off as that she should provide herself with water enough to lay her dust. Only a very small percentage of the tourists who leave their 25 francs or 30 francs a day behind them in Athens are archæologists; the average traveler does his guide-book through more or less conscientiously, and then is glad to turn to lighter themes. But for some unaccountable reason Athens offers no light distractions to the sojourner; it is all hard marble, owls and Minerva. This is a pity, because Athens, in point of climate and position, has every right to a 'season' from mid-March, when Cairo grows too hot, up to the end of May, or even later for those who like to take their sea-bathing early in the Summer, for which the Bay of Phalerum offers a great extent of sandy beach, a placid sea, and all the artificial requisites for enjoying the same. The Piræus Railway now makes a curve out of its former straight course to suit the sea-bathers, and it is only 10 minutes' run from the station at the bottom of Hermes-street to that of Phalerum, where the passenger steps out upon the broad esplanade. But Athens will never be the popular resort which its vast advantages—its climate, scenery, archæological interest, and historic prestige—entitle it to be till it is somewhat less *triste*. And I believe that this joylessness results from the condition of mind of the Greeks themselves, from their self-consciousness under an almost oppressive sense of the glory of that past which they wish to relive, and of the obligations they are under to be worthy of it. But this will wear off as the contrast between past and present grows less glaring, as one by one national [illegible] old place in the world. I place the Athens 'season' from March to May, in view of the mildness of the climate in those months; but for those who enjoy clear bright weather and crisp bracing air, Athens is perfection from November till March."

DEATH IN A SLEEPING-CAR.

From the Hartford (Conn.) Courant, June 4.

The express train from Washington to Boston which passed through this city about 4 o'clock yesterday morning was the scene of a rather sorrowful occurrence. Among the passengers from Washington was a Boston lady who had long been ill with consumption, and had spent the Winter and Spring in the South. A section in a sleeping car was engaged by her and a lady friend, and, though very ill, she hoped to live to reach her home. The journey, however, exhausted her strength, and she died soon after the train had left Harlem. The remains were carried through to Boston, the other passengers in the car not being informed of the occurrence.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Friday, June 4:

Van Tassell & Kearney, foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, sold a five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 98, on East 28th-st., north side, 25 feet east of 2d-av., for $15,100, to H. H. Peters.

Joseph McGuire, foreclosure sale, John F. McIntyre, Esq., Referee, sold two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East 106th-st., south side, 100 feet east of 4th-av., for $5,075, to Lambert Suydam.

Scott & Myers, foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Joline, Esq., Referee, disposed of a right, title, and interest in the following unimproved real estate: Plot of land, 440 by 240 by 400 by 240, on Palisade-av., west side, running through to Hudson River, and adjoining lands of David B. Cox, 24th Ward; also, 3 65-100 acres of land on Riverdale-av., east side, running through to Westchester-av., adjoining lands of Lewis Van Doren; also, plot of land, 108.9 by 100, on Riverdale-av., west side, 808.6 feet south of Sidney-st.; also, 1 665-1000 acres of land on King's Bridge road, east side, running through to Johnson-av., 50 feet north of lands of the Langdon Rolling Mill Company; also, 2 [illegible] acres of land on King's Bridge road, east side, adjoining lands of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy; also, 4 12-100 acres of land on King's Bridge road, south-west corner of Independence-av.; also, 2 74-100 acres of land on King's Bridge road and adjoining lands of Isaac G. Johnson; also, 5 acres of land on Spuyten Duyvil Creek, north side, adjoining lands of the Spuyten Duyvil Rolling Mill Company; also, 15 3-20 acres of land under water, in front of lands of David B. Cox, on Spuyten Duyvil Creek, and 7 395-1000 acres of land under water, in front of lands of David B. Cox, on Hudson River, for $450, to Mary E. Cox.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, June 4.

Ludlow-st., e. s., 175 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 50x87.6; H. H. Hoyt, Referee, to Frederick Ernst $58,700
2d-av., w. s., 77.5 ft. s. of 12th-st., 25.10x100; [illegible], Executrix, &c., to C. W. Wallace .... nom.
Madison-av., n. w. corner of [illegible]-st., [illegible]; H. Mansfield, Referee, to George W. Gilchrest 37,000
[illegible]-st., s. s., [illegible] ft. w. of 8th-av., [illegible] 114.8, irregular; Joseph Meeks, Referee, to William Lynch .... 3,[illegible]
22d-st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x98.9; Rosetta Steinert to Morris Steinert .... nom.
4th-av., s. w. corner of 104th-st., 25x100.11; David H. Stevens to Annah E. Chamberlain .... nom.
[illegible]-st., s. s., 220.2 ft. e. of 6th-av., 17.6x99.5x7.6x [illegible]; John Russell and others to William H. Barnum 26,400
1st-av., w. s., 57.5 ft. n. of 7th-st., 25x[illegible]; Jacob Meyer and wife to Andrew Lion .... 16,[illegible]
8th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Washington-av., 25x72.2; Andrew H. Mitchell and wife to John R. Conner 1,500
10th-av., s. e. corner of 155th-st., 100x150; the Mutual Life Insurance Company to Charles L. Tiffany 14,700
Chatham-st., No. 48, 25x95.8; the Mayor, &c., to John B. Haskin .... 30,[illegible]
Madison-av., e. s., 32.8½ ft. s. of 32d-st., 24.8x100; also, e. s. 2d-av., 120 ft. s. of Madison-av., 20x98.9, and, also, e. s. Wooster-st., 219.9 ft. n. of Houston-st., 24.8x[illegible]x100; J. M. T. Cockcroft to Mary T. Cockcroft and another .... nom.
8th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Washington-av., 25x72.2; John R. Conner and wife to Johanna Mitchell .... 2,[illegible]
87th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Avenue B, 114x100.8x [illegible], irregular, along the East River; Joseph Fonik and wife to Henry Gansenmuller .... 9,[illegible]
[illegible]-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 1st-av., 150x100.5; George Engelhart and wife to Spencer A. Pardee .... 20,[illegible]
72d-st., n. s., 160 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x100.5; John D. Crimmins and wife to Francis McCabe .... 1,[illegible]
126th-st., s. s., 168.8 ft. w. of 8th-av., 19x99.10; Edward Cunningham and wife to Thomas F. Rushby 7,500
1st-av., w. s., 50.5 ft. n. of [illegible]-st., 20x50.8; Edward D. Gale, Referee, to Lorena Wetzel 7,000
86th-st., s. s., 105 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x102.2; John Schmackenbecker and wife to Margaretha Scharnberger 7,000
110th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d-av., 75x100.10; Euphemia C. Purtos and another to Patrick H. Lalor 600
[illegible]th-st., s. s., 140 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 25x112.5; R. W. Devoe and another, Executors, &c., to Catharine Julein 650
Lot No. 362 on map of Rose Hill Farm, 25x[illegible]; Mary A. Callahan to Ellen E. Hennessy 4,500
Water-st., No. 334, 18.9x66x18.9x66; J. E. Foster, Referee, to Elizabeth Giles 7,250
Delancey-st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Lewis-st., 25x[illegible]; Katie Raubitschek and husband to James Elliott 13,000
3d-av., n. e. corner of 69th-st. to 70th-st., 200.8x100; Israel Casper and wife to Max Danziger .... nom.
3d-av., No. 299, 20x100; James Coogan to John Merz 14,500

LEASES RECORDED.

Conger, A. B., and another, to Christina Hetzel; Lot No. 107, on East Broadway, 10 years, rent $350
Drewer, F., to F. Faberbach; No. 65 Chatham-st., 5 years, rent 1,800
Lynch, Margaretha, to F. Klassen; No. [illegible] East 14th-st., 3 years, rent 900

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Bischoff, William, and wife to John B. Betoul and another, Trustees, &c.; s. s. 9th-st., e. of Avenue B, 3 years $18,000
Bors, Anna C., and husband to Ellen E. Ward; No. 12 East 57th-st., 3 years 17,000
Bosworth, Juliet, and husband to Edward R. Holsworth; w. s. 9th-av., n. of 35th-st., 5 years 5,000
Casper, Israel, and wife to Max Danziger; 110th-st., n. e. corner of 3d-av., 3 months 8,000
Clifford, Michael, and wife to Mary W. Weeks; n. s. 3d-st., w. of 1st-av., 2d Ward, 3 years 800
Davis, Ann E., and husband to Eliza A. Christy; s. s. 107th-st., w. of Lexington-av., 3 months 3,000
Davis, Ann E., and husband to John H. Deane; s. w. corner of Lexington-av. and 107th-st., on demand .... 6,[illegible]
Ernst, Frederick, and another to Augusta Gillender, Executrix, &c.; e. s. Ludlow-st., n. of Rivington-st., 4 years 18,000
Ferdon, Margaret, to Robert Guernsey; n. s. 18th-st., w. of 8th-av., 7 years 1,000
Ferris, Caroline M., to the United States Life Insurance Company; e. s. Irving-place, n. of 15th-st., 1 year 1,000
Gansenmuller, Henry, to Joseph Foulke; s. s. 87th-st., e. of Avenue B, 3 years 3,000
Gilchrest, George W., to William R. Grace; n. w. corner of Madison-av. and 74th-st., 3 years 25,000
Haskin, John B., to Ellen E. Ward; n. s. Chatham-st., n. of Tryon-row, 5 years 10,000
Kent, Wilson, to Jacob Oppenheimer; No. 28 Oak-st., 1 year 2,000
McCabe, Francis, to John D. Crimmins; s. s. 72d-st., e. of Avenue A, 5 years 1,500
Ostman, Mary F., and husband to Sylvester R. Comstock, Executor, &c.; No. 136 Hester-st., 1 year 2,000
Rushby, Thomas F., to Edward Cunningham; s. s. 126th-st., w. of 8th-av., 3 years 1,500
Sands, R. Aymar, and wife to Samuel S. Sands, guardian, &c.; n. s. 106th-st., w. of 9th-av., 3 years 2,000
Schermerhorn, George F., and others to Sarah G. Stearns; n. w. corner of 7th-av. and 27th-st., and also, n. s. 27th-st., w. of 7th-av., 1 year 7,000
Speeth, Julius, to John H. Deane; s. s. 107th-st., e. of 3d-av., on demand .... 3,[illegible]
Tiffany, Charles L., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; s. e. corner of 10th-av. and 155th-st., 1 year 9,450
Wetzel, Lorena, and wife to the Germania Life Insurance Company; w. s. 1st-av., n. e. of [illegible]th-st., 1 year 5,500

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Bradish, Mary E., to Charles P. Kirkland $2,030
Goelet, Peter, Executors, &c., of, to Jean B. Goelet .... nom.
Goelet, Peter, Executors, &c., of, to Robert Goelet and others .... nom.
Kirkland, Charles P., committee, &c., to Catharine A. Hower 800

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS, FULL-SIZED house, No. 257 Madison-av., between 37th and 38th sts. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV. RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Superior location, crown of Murray Hill; medium size. Apply on premises, No. 427 5th-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

RIVERSIDE-AV. AND 11TH-AV., 86TH AND 87TH-STS.—ENTIRE BLOCK.
RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer, Will sell at auction, TUESDAY, June 8, At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, By order of the Supreme Court, RIVERSIDE-AVENUE, ELEVENTH-AVENUE, EIGHTY-SIXTH AND EIGHTY-SEVENTH STREETS.—Entire block, except four lots. The most elegant and choice location on Riverside Park; elevation, 75 feet above high water, with magnificent views of river scenery. Terms, 50 per cent. on mortgage. Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET OR LEASE. No. 18 West 30th-st., except dental office. J. SMITH DODGE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY property, a modern-built two-story house, with attic and basement and two acres of land; stable, carriage-house, and fine garden attached; about three minutes' walk from the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Station at Rye, N. Y., and commanding a fine view of the surrounding country; house and grounds in complete order, and well calculated for a genteel family; convenient to the churches, schools, Post Office, stores, and Long Island Sound. For further particulars, inquire of J. T. PECK, Rye, N. Y., or D. H. B. DAVIS, No. 80 South William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT COUNTRY MANSION ON the Hudson, about three and a half hours from New-York; beautifully situated on elevated ground, commanding fine view of the river in front and the Catskills in the rear; 1,000 feet water-front; about 110 acres, portion under cultivation; brick house, farmer's cottage, barn, ice-house, carriage-house, boat-house, and dancing-house, and all conveniences, and well supplied with every requisite for farming; in every respect a desirable place. Full particulars of J. B. BIRD, 314 Broadway, where photographs can be seen.

SALISBURY, CONN.—FOR SALE—THE OLD homestead farm of 150 acres, adjoining the estate of Hon. Frederick Miles, near Twin Lakes. The views of Canaan and Berkshire hills from the place cannot be surpassed. This section is noted for good roads, elegant scenery, and bass and trout fishing, &c. The place is considered to be the best located in this beautiful region. For price and further particulars, apply to Dr. B. S. THOMPSON, Salisbury, Conn., or at the farm.

FOR SALE—A GOOD MILL PROPERTY WITH water-power, on Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 12 miles from South Norwalk, one-quarter mile from depot, Post Office, stores, &c.; a good two-story house, 12 rooms; barn; five acres land, plenty fruit; mill 25x60, two stories and basement, contains saw mill and variety of wood-working machinery; plenty of work. Call on or address A. M. TAYLOR, Georgetown, Conn.

HIGHLANDS, N. J.—THE ESTATE OF THE late Edward Minturn is offered for sale; is situated on high ground and commands extensive views of the Ocean, Shrewsbury, Navesink Rivers, and inland country; large, comfortable house, with requisite outbuildings; 30 acres of land. Apply to CHAS. S. BROWN, No. 77 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, AT IRvington, on the Hudson River, an elegant and superior country residence, handsomely located; spacious and beautifully laid out grounds. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D-ST., CORNER 4TH-AV.—Sunday morning, at 9:30, Bible Class for beginners in the Christian life; afternoon, at 5, Bible Class for young men generally; evening, at 6:30, young men's prayer and testimony meeting. Thursday and Saturday evenings, at 8 o'clock, young men's meetings. Every day, (Saturday and Sunday excepted,) union prayer-meeting from 4 to 5 o'clock.

A JUBILEE IN BROOKLYN TABERNACLE. DR. TALMAGE WILL PREACH SABBATH MORNING At the Reception of about 200 Members, 120 OF THEM TO BE BAPTIZED. Visiting Clergymen are invited to seats on the platform. DR. TALMAGE WILL PREACH IN THE EVENING.

A.—MRS. NETTIE PEASE FOX, THE WELL-known eloquent inspirational speaker, will conduct the services of the Second Society of Spiritualists at Masonic Temple, 23d-st. and 6th-av. Morning subject—"The Demands of the Soul." Evening subjects from the audience. Free conference 2:30 P. M.

ASBURY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, East Washington-square.—Preaching by the Pastor, the Rev. John P. Richmond, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Evening discourse to young people on "Unappreciated Virtues." Love-feast Next Wednesday evening. The public invited.

"AVOIDABLE DISEASES OF THE HUMAN Soul," will be considered by Mr. A. J. Davis at 11 o'clock, at Steck's Music Hall, No. 11 East 14th-st. Evening session begins at 8. Music by Miss Conron and Miss Hoke Hanley. Seats free to all.

AT FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, West 46th-st., near 5th-av.—The Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., Pastor, preaches Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock, and evening, 7:45; Sunday-school, morning, 9:30. Prayer-meeting Wednesday evening, 7:45. Strangers cordially welcome.

AT SPRING-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church.—Sabbath services. The Rev. Gilbert Reid will preach at 10:30 and 7:45. Evening subject—"Christianity and Infidelity as Related to Human Progress."

AT CHICKERING HALL, 5TH-AV., CORNER of 18th-st.—The Union Gospel Services; the Rev. R. S. MacArthur will preach at 3:30 Sunday afternoon; singing by Mr. E. L. Bartlett and the chorus choir; all seats free; everybody welcome.

AT THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET METHODIST Church, between 4th and 3d avs.—The Rev. Dr. Wheeler preaches at 10:30; the Rev. L. A. Blake at 7:45. Seats free. All welcome.

AT SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Services tomorrow at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Pastor, the Rev. Samuel M. Hamilton, will preach.

AT STANTON-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, Stanton, near Ridge-st.; the Rev. Henry C. Fish will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH-ST., west of 6th-av.—The Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH-AV., CORNER of 20th-st.—Sunday, June 6, there will be service by the Rev. Dr. Bellows with communion service at 11 A. M. Public cordially invited.

"BABYLON ON FIRE."—BISHOP SNOW will preach the word of prophecy in the Medical College, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., on Sunday at 3 P. M. Subject—"Seven Women Taking Hold of One Man, but Eating their own Bread."

BROADWAY TABERNACLE.—CHURCH services at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. On Sunday, June 6, Prof. Roswell D. Hitchcock, D. D., will preach in the morning and the Rev. A. E. Clapp, D. D., in the evening.

BEULAH PARTICULAR BAPTIST CHURCH.—Elder James Bicknell preaches in Greenwich Hall, corner Christopher and Hudson sts., Sunday. Services at 10:30 and 3 o'clock. Entrance on Christopher-st.

CITY MISSION CHAPELS.—PREACHING every Sabbath evening at 7:45 o'clock, as follows:
DE WITT CHAPEL, No. 135 Greenwich-st. The Rev. George Hale, Pastor.
CALVARY CHAPEL, No. 153 Worth-st. The Rev. Gardiner Spring Plumley, Pastor.
LEBANON CHAPEL, No. 70 Columbia-st. The Rev. Gaston Marshall, Pastor.
CARMEL CHAPEL, No. 134 Bowery. The Rev. John Dooly in charge.
OLIVET CHAPEL, No. 63 2d-st. The Rev. A. F. Schauffler, Pastor.
Seats free. Come and welcome. LEWIS E. JACKSON, Corresponding Secretary, New-York City Mission and Tract Society, Office No. 50 Bible House.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D-ST., between 6th and 5th avs.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday morning, 10:30; evening, 8. Young people's prayer-meeting, Monday evening, 8; general prayer-meeting Friday evening, 8. Strangers are invited to attend all the services.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Madison-av. and 42d-st., the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., Rector.—Hours of service, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Right Rev. Thomas A. Jaggar, D. D., Bishop of Southern Ohio, will preach at both services.

CANAL-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, IN Greene-st., near Canal, the Rev. Alex. McKelvey, Pastor.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Strawberry Festival, Friday eve, June 11, at 8 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER 34th-st. and Park-av.—The Pastor, the Rev. Robert Collyer, will preach morning at 11; subject—"Yesterday." No evening service.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57th-st., near Broadway, the Rev. J. D. Wilson, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADIson-av. and 35th-st., the Rev. Arthur Brooks, Rector.—Divine services 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

DR. NEWMAN WILL PREACH IN CENTRAL M. E. Church, 7th-av., near 14th-st., on Sunday at 11 A. M. In the evening, at 7:45, there will be interesting missionary exercises by the Sunday-school, and an address by Dr. Newman.

EIGHTY-SIXTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, 86th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., the Rev. Albert D. Vail, R. D. Pastor.—Communion to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. Preaching by the Pastor at 7:45 P. M. All seats free. Strangers made welcome.

EIGHTEENTH-STREET METHODIST Episcopal Church.—Morning, "Children's Day" service; music, flowers; sermon by the Rev. George F. Strobridge, Pastor; afternoon, at 3:45, holiness meeting, led by the Rev. Mr. Rayburn. Evening, second sermon by Pastor on "Existence of God."

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth-st., Wm. F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Children's Service of Song on Sunday at 2:30 o'clock; public invited. Music with a large church organ. Donations of shoes and second-hand clothing earnestly desired.

FOURTH UNITARIAN CHURCH, 128TH-st., west of 4th-av., Russell N. Bellows, Minister.—At 11 A. M., the Pastor will preach. Subject—"Measures not Men." At 7:45 P. M., the Rev. Rev. Robert Collyer will preach. Subject—"Truth and Freedom." The public cordially invited.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church, 12th-st., near 6th-av.—Pastor, the Rev. William Wylie, having returned after a temporary absence, will preach Sabbath, June 6, at the usual hours, 10:30 in the morning and 4 in the afternoon. Strangers are welcome.

FIRST SOCIETY OF SPIRITUALISTS, No. 55 West 33d-st.—Mrs. Brigham lectures morning at 10:45; Thomas Gales Forster, evening at 7:45. Evening subject—"Human Destiny Considered from the Standpoint of Spiritualism."

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER PARK-av. and 39th-st.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., by the Pastor, the Rev. John Peddie, D. D. Strangers cordially invited.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison-av. and 55th-st.—Services 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The Rector, the Rev. Wm. T. Sabine, will preach. Seats always free in the evening.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR Little Wanderers, No. 40 New-Bowery, New-York, near Chatham-square.—Sunday-school, 2:30 P. M.; singing by the children and young people of the Bible classes; general prayer-meeting Thursday evening, 7:30. Visitors always welcome.

"ROBERT INGERSOLL'S MISTAKES."
The Rev. Dr. Pullman will repeat, by request, his sermon on the above subject at the Church of our Saviour, 57th-st., corner of 8th-av., on Sunday evening at 7:45. Morning sermon at 11. Subject—"The Christian Reasons for Righteousness."

INDEPENDENT CATHOLIC CHURCH has rented the church building on Madison-av., corner of 28th-st., for permanent worship. Opening services at 10:30, 3, 7:30. Bishop McNamara conducts services; Father O'Connor preaches. Evening subject: "Platform of the Independent Catholic Church."

JANE-STREET U. P. CHURCH, BETWEEN 8th-av. and Hudson-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, the Rev. A. B. Harshaw, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday night at 8 o'clock. All are invited.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d-st.—The Rev. E. H. Bishop, Pastor.—At 10:30 A. M., 7:45 P. M. Communion after morning sermon. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. Young people's meeting at 6:30 P. M. Seats free.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of 31st-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, the Rev. C. D. W. Bridgman, D. D., on Sunday, June 6; services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. The class for adults is conducted by the Rev. Dr. Toy. Chapel service on Wednesday evening at 7:45.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, West 33d-st., near 7th-av., the Rev. Dr. Elder, Pastor.—Hours of service, morning at 11 and evening at 8 o'clock. The Pastor will preach to-morrow. Communion after morning sermon. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday evening.

McAULEY WATER-STREET MISSION, No. 316 Water-st.—Meetings every evening and Sunday evenings at 7:30 o'clock, and every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Take Third-avenue steam cars to Franklin-square, walk down Dover-st. one block, and turn to the left.

MADISON-AVENUE CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, Congregationalist, corner 45th-st., the Rev. W. R. Davis.—Morning, "God Choosing the Head of a Nation." Evening, "Lawful Striving for a Crown." Lord's Supper at close of morning service. Sunday-school at 3.

MADISON-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Madison-av. and 47th-st., Rev. William Lloyd, Pastor. Morning, at 11 o'clock; subject—"The Saviour's Duties." Evening, at 7:45; subject—"Fighting and Working Alone." Strangers cordially invited.

MADISON-AVENUE AND TWENTY-NINTH-Street (Rutgers) Presbyterian Church.—The Pastor, the Rev. Nath'l W. Conkling, D. D., will preach tomorrow, morning and evening. Hours of service 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison-av. and 53d-st., the Rev. Chas. S. Robinson, D. D., Pastor.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7:30 o'clock.

MADISON-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner 57th-st., the Rev. Edward A. Reed, Pastor.—Divine service at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sabbath-school at 3 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, NO. 111 FULTON-st. and No. 50 Ann-st.—Preaching Sunday, 11 A. M., 7:45 P. M., by the Pastor in charge, the Rev. A. J. Park. Monday evening, praise-meeting, and Friday evening prayer-meeting, at 7:45 o'clock. In this church the Fulton-Street Daily Noon Prayer-meeting is held.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING in the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, the Rev. E. D. Murphy, at 10:45 A. M. and at 7:30 P. M. Bible reading at 3:30 P. M. Daily morning and evening prayer-meetings.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—No "Primary" class this day; the "Superintendents'" class Tuesday, 4 o'clock, Fulton-Street Chapel, the Rev. A. F. Schauffler, conductor, which will close all class work till next Autumn.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner 9th-av. and 31st-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, S. B. Rossiter; morning service 10:30; subject—"The Possibilities of the Christian Life;" evening service, 8, the Rev. J. D. Wilson, D. D., preaches.

OLD JOHN-STREET METHODIST EPISCOpal Church—first in America—No. 44 John-st.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Rev. L. S. Weed, D. D., Pastor. Young people's meeting, 6:30 P. M. Seats free. All cordially welcomed.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D-ST., between 8th and 9th avs., the Rev. Henry Croes, Pastor.—Services, 10:30 and 7:45. Sunday-school and Bible classes at 2:30. Strangers cordially welcomed.

REV. H. W. KNAPP, D. D., WILL PREACH in the Leight-Street Baptist Church, corner of Varick, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Baptism after evening service.

SIXTH-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Opposite West 3d-st.—The Rev. J. S. Fairchild, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sabbath-school, 3:30 P. M. Prayer-meeting every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. The stranger of every clime made welcome.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 4th-av. and 22d-st.—Sunday, the Rev. Dr. Chapman, Pastor. The Rev. Wm. Arthur, of London, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and the Rev. Dr. J. G. Peck, of Brooklyn, at 7:45 P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, Nos. 57 to 59 West 46th-st. Rev. A. B. HART, Rector. Services on Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., NEAR 6th-av.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. by the Pastor, the Rev. R. D'C. Crawford, D. D. All are welcome.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVESANT Square, the Rev. Dr. Williams, Rector.—Services 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Public cordially invited.

ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH, EAST 47TH-ST., the Rev. C. W. Morrill, Rector.—Sunday services in June, 7 and 11 A. M., 4 P. M.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2d-av., between 10th and 11th sts. THE REV. ROBERT S. HULL, Pastor. Morning: THE SECRET OF PROSPERITY. Evening: THE SAFE HIDING-PLACE. Baptizing after evening sermon. Meetings Wednesday and Friday Evenings. Strangers cordially welcomed.

THIRTEENTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 6th and 7th avs.—The Rev. Alex. ander McLean, Secretary of the American Bible Society, will preach to-morrow morning at 10:30; evening at 7:45. Annual Strawberry Festival on Tuesday evening.

TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET METHODIST Episcopal Church, near 8th-av.—The Rev. [illegible], Pastor, preaches at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Love Feast at 9:30 A. M.

THE SUNDAY EVENING SERVICE AT the Cooper Institute, in charge of Mr. Chas. W. Sawyer, will not be held to-morrow (Sunday) evening, Sunday following, June 13, the services will be resumed and continued during the year.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE METHODIST Episcopal Church, 4th-st., near 6th-av.—Preaching by the Rev. W. P. Hatfield, Pastor. Morning—"The Ministry of Suffering." Evening—"The Honest Doubter." Young people's meeting 6:30. Strangers cordially invited.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale. ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.—BY A YOUNG Frenchwoman as good chamber-maid or nurse in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 153 East 11th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman, country for the Summer preferred, in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 213 East 37th-st.

COOK.—BY COMPETENT WOMAN IN SMALL private family; understands her business; do coarse washing if required; excellent City reference. Address E. E., Box No. 283 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable woman; leaves on account of family going to Europe; 15 months' City reference. Call at No. 243 East 41st-st., [illegible].

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable woman to cook, wash, and iron in small family; City reference. Call at No. 322 East 34th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH PERSON IN a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 157 West 28th-st.

COOK.—BY COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN; CITY or country. Apply at No. 37 West 30th-st., present employer's.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, OR as chamber-maid and waitress, in small private family; City or country; reference. Call at 363 7th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL 10 DAYS landed, in a small private family; is willing to be instructed. Call at No. 150 West 28th-st.

LAUNDRESS, OR LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-maid.—By a young woman; country or City; best of City reference. Address No. 26 Gramercy Park.

NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A SITUAtion for a middle-aged woman to take care of a young baby, or of a growing child; she has been with present employer in the capacity of child's nurse for three years and a half. Apply from 2 until 4 P. M., at No. 101 East 38th-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, THOroughly experienced in bringing infant up on the bottle; excellent City reference given; accustomed to taking entire charge; willing to go in the country, or travel to any part. Call at No. 1,553 West 18th-st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON, ACcustomed to the care and instruction of children; is a good dress-maker, operator, and general seamstress; highest reference. Address for two days, S. D., Box No. 330 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE OR MAID.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL; would like to go to England or Stockholm as child's nurse or maid; wages no object; does not get sea-sick; first-class reference. Address Alma, No. 198 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—A LADY WISHES EMPLOYMENT FOR a competent nurse, who is willing and capable to take charge of an invalid lady and assist with children. Call at No. 38 West 36th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as invalid or infant's nurse; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 489 6th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, AS FIRST-class seamstress; understands cutting and fitting in a first-class family; references. Call, for two days, at No. 752 10th-av.

WASHING.—BY FIRST-CLASS COLORED LAUNdress, to take home at reasonable rates; best City references; orders by postal promptly attended to. Mrs. Green, No. 153 West 31st-st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; would like to go out by the day; can come well recommended. Call or address, No. 277 Madison-av.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

BY A YOUNG MAN, IN SOME MERCANtile house; understands telegraphing; trustworthy; references from last employer. Address P. Chrisman, No. 333 East 10th-st.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; SCOTCHman; has a thorough knowledge of his business; references will certify; discharged on account of employer turning out; will be highly recommended by him and others. Call or address Coachman, No. 104 West 56th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHLY understands the care and management of horses, carriages, and harness; well acquainted with New-York and Brooklyn; highly recommended; no objection to the country. Address J. B., Box 207 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a good situation for his man, whom he can highly recommend to any gentleman needing his services; he is trustworthy, sober, and industrious. Call on or address J. T. Lynch, No. 818 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A North of Ireland married Protestant man; understands all about horses, carriages, and gardening; best references. Call or address [illegible], in the store.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT, MIDDLE-aged Protestant man, married; has eight years' best City reference. Call or address residence of last employer, No. 319 Madison-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; thoroughly understands the care of horses; has two years' reference. Address D. G., No. 124 West 50th-st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SINGLE MAN of long experience; can be well recommended. Call on or address J. G., at harness store, No. 975 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man as coachman; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 31 East 33d-st.

VALET, OR WILL TAKE CARE OF AN invalid.—By a Swede; can give the best of City reference. Address Swede, Box No. 210 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

VALET TO A GENTLEMAN.—WOULD TAKE care of an invalid; has traveled extensively. Address W. V. B., No. 289 East 30th-st.

WAITER, USEFUL AND RELIABLE Man.—He is specially competent and careful with glass-ware, silver, &c.; understands salads; unexceptionable City references; City or country. Address Williams, No. 127 East 33d-st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN IN A private family; or valet to one or two gentlemen; thoroughly understands his duties; best City references. Address B. B., Box No. 293 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man as waiter in a private family; City or country; can give good City reference. Address W. B. S., Box No. 306 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH waiter man in a private family; good references. Address B. E., Box No. 286 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

NOTICE.—HAVING DISCHARGED FROM MY piano-forte factory all the "Molly Maguires," conspirators, and communists, who, during the past years, have been destroying my business by intimidating well-disposed men, (some of whom they have knocked down, others locked up in their halls and forced to sign papers against their own interests, and many threatened with death if they attempted to resume work,) I am now in want of about 200 good, temperate piano-forte mechanics; also, 100 good steady young men to learn the trade. All must be men who consider their labor their own, and who, if of age, are at liberty to make their own private independent of any committee. No others need apply. J. P. HALE.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PERSON TO ATTEND on an invalid gentleman; one who will obey instructions and not give them, can find a comfortable home and good compensation. Address P., Box No. 113 Times Office.

A WET-NURSE WANTED IMMEDIATE-ly, to go West for one month. Call, to-day, at No. 309 5th-av., between 10 and 2.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

JOHN H. DRAPER, AUCTIONEER.—Messrs. John H. Draper & Co., having received instructions from Col. Delancey Kane, will sell, absolutely without reserve, on WEDNESDAY, June 9, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, in Briggs's Stable, corner 43d-st. and 7th-av., New-York, the entire lot of horses now daily working the "Tally Ho" coach. All in fine condition, and thoroughly broken to all harness. Can be seen at the above stable on the day before and day of sale. Full descriptive catalogues may be obtained of us.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME AND STYLISH coach or coupé brown horse, about 7 years old, 16 hands, gentle and kind in all harness; property of a gentleman leaving the city. Can be seen at No. 118 Madison-av., corner of 30th-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 10 WEST 18TH-ST., A VERY handsome bay horse, 15½ hands, 7 years old, sound and kind; sold for want of use; a rare chance.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF DELANO C. Calvin, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES E. BURDOCH, late of the City of Hoboken, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 578 Broome-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of June, 1880. CHARLES SCHEFER, Executor. HARRIS & SMITH, Proctors for Executor, 38 Wall-st., N. Y. je5-law6mS

LOST AND FOUND.

$75 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE return of a VELVET BAG and a WATCH, with diamond monogram, A. E., lost on Friday afternoon in driving from 42d-st. to Central Park and Riverside Drive. GASHIER Tiffany & Co.

LOST—IN ELEVATED CARS ON THURSDAY, BEtween 3 and 3:30 o'clock P. M., a pair of double-glass, steel-mounted spectacles, in black leather case. If returned to A. H. MULLER, No. 7 Pine-st., a reward will be given.

CARPETS, &C.

MATTINGS.—1866 BY THE ROLL; REAL Fancy, 30 to 35c.; money saved. 11 West Houston-st.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1880.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—KIT, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER.
PARK THEATRE—JOSHUA WHITCOMB. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—HAZEL KIRKE. Matinée.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—BOCCACCIO. Matinée.
FIFTH-AVENUE—PIRATES OF PENZANCE. Matinée.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—JOLLY MARINERS. Matinée.
NIBLO'S GARDEN THEATRE—EVANGELINE. Matinée.
NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—PINAFORE. Matinée.
METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL—CONCERT.
TAMMANY HALL—ASTRONOMICAL CLOCK.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

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THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2 00
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2 50
THE WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	1 00

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address for $1 per month.*

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, falling barometer, warmer southerly winds, partly cloudy weather.

The Seventh National Convention of the Republican Party promises to be as memorable for its duration as for the vigor and obstinacy with which every inch of ground has been contested on behalf of the rival candidates. Of the six preceding Conventions, three finished their labors in two days, while the other three—those of 1856, 1860, and 1876—adjourned on the third day. The present Convention enters to-day upon its fourth day's session, with an excellent prospect of adding a fifth, if not a sixth, day to its protracted term. Of whatever else the long-drawn-out discussions which have consumed most of the time may be significant, they certainly do not indicate any lowering of party vitality. A better disciplined body would finish its work in half the time, but would hardly be able to show so many vigorous manifestations of that independence which is indicative of political health. By the time the Convention is over every serious ground of contest within the party will have been fairly fought over and fairly settled. That ought to furnish a solid guarantee of complete party unity in the coming campaign against the common enemy.

The vote on the adoption of the majority report on the admission of the Alabama delegates who were removed by the State Convention for their refusal to pledge for GRANT showed an apparent anti-Grant majority of 148 votes. This must be reduced, however, by the votes which were cast by Grant men in favor of the district theory of representation. Even if these amounted to less than the number of delegates who will be lost to the Grant column by the admission of the 18 successful contestants from Illinois, the ex-President may still be credited with 300 votes on the first ballot, and with the possession of a very decided vantage ground over his rivals. It is not to be denied that every fresh demonstration of the strength of the majority tends to keep wavering voters away from the Grant side, and helps to diminish the probability that the Grant phalanx will, in the actual balloting, be able to attract the seventy or eighty votes necessary to convert it into a majority. But as the undivided Grant strength can more easily be transferred to another candidate than the votes of either BLAINE or SHERMAN, it is clear that the supporters of the ex-President still control the situation. It were to be wished that the certainty of their using the opportunity wisely were equally obvious.

The most significant accessions from the Grant side on the vote on the admission of the Alabama delegates, as compared with the vote yesterday on giving precedence to the report on credentials over that on rules, are to be found in the ranks of the Southern delegates, 1 vote being lost to the Grant side from Mississippi and 5 from North Carolina. From Indiana there are still 4 votes for GRANT, from Massachusetts 2, from Minnesota 2, from Wisconsin 1, and from Wyoming 1. Ohio voted solidly in favor of the majority report on Alabama, while the number of bolters from New-York and Pennsylvania remains unchanged. So far as this vote can be considered a test, GRANT has 8 of the 16 delegates admitted from Louisiana, while Vermont cast 4 of its 10 votes on the Grant side. It will be observed that the entire 755 voters on the floor of the Convention were recorded on one side or the other.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. VOORHEES made his long-expected speech on the Southern exodus. There was no occasion for the speech. The doings of the committee have been widely read and commented on, and the report is supposed to cover the whole ground. Nevertheless, Mr. VOORHEES has contrived to raise a point of order for the purpose of making a speech. He said that he had been assailed with great bitterness by the Republican press for having been personally responsible for the investigation. This, he thought, was unjust, as it could be shown that nearly every Republican Senator voted for the resolution constituting the committee. But the startling portion of the Senator's speech was his declaration that the exodus was the result of a grand political plot. The details of this he was ready to furnish hereafter. The unavoidable impression left on the mind of the candid reader of the testimony offered before the Exodus Committee is that the negroes were ill-treated, and that they sought homes in portions of the Union in which slavery never existed. According to Mr. VOORHEES, the migration from the South was not prompted by hard times in the South and rest, peace, and tranquillity in the North.

A great victory was won in the House yesterday by the star post route lobby. When the Post Office Appropriation bill was originally considered by the House, an amendment was inserted directing the Postmaster-General to relet all contracts for mail service on which, for expedition of service, an advance of 50 per cent. of the contract price had been ordered. Nothing could be more fair than this. On one pretense or another, contract prices had been advanced by a subordinate officer of the Government to rates which were four times as great as those on which the contracts were originally awarded. If the service really required this vast increase of expense, and the present contractors were performing a service in which they never had any competition, the whole business should be reopened to an entirely new set of bidders. The Senate struck out the clause providing for this reletting, and the House yesterday concurred in the action of the Senate by a vote of 87 to 72. It should be borne in mind that this very clause which was stricken out was inserted by the House some time since by a vote of 118 to 54. What has happened to affect so radically the temper of the House of Representatives? This question can best be answered by the gang of lobbying ex-Congressmen who infest the floor of the House whenever any question involving an expenditure of money is under consideration.

In summing up the results of the legislation of the recent session on the subject of taxation, we were in error in assuming that the bill at one time pending which provided for a tax on the loans and deposits of banking institutions was passed. The act which awaits the signature of the Governor is the one regulating the assessment of bank shares as personal property in the hands of the holders, into which was incorporated a provision laying a tax of one-half of 1 per cent. on the average amount of money employed in this State by foreign banks or their agents. This objectionable provision was made part of a measure which was deemed necessary in order to effect the proper assessment of bank shares, and quietly carried through after substantially the same thing had been vetoed by the Governor. The text of the bill as it stands is printed in another column.

CONTESTS IN THE CONVENTION.

The force of argument avails little in a political convention when the wishes of an excited majority are arrayed against the logic of the case in controversy. The delegates assembled at Chicago, when challenged to a declaration by Mr. CONKLING's resolution, with but three dissentient voices were ready to admit themselves to be bound by the results of their united action, whatever they might be, at the very moment that the larger part of them were engaged in violently trampling upon the principle that the members of a State Convention are under a like obligation to abide by its decisions. Whether it was intended by the distinguished delegate from this State or not, the vote which he drew out was a stinging satire upon the pretended solicitude of the members of the anti-Grant combination for the rights of a minority in a State Convention, or of the representatives of single Congressional districts. If the minority of the delegates gathered at Chicago are in duty bound to accept in good faith the decision of the majority, as according to every accepted rule of political conduct they are, why were not the minority of the convention of Illinois or of any other State under a similar obligation, and for similar reasons, to take their defeat with a good grace and abide by the result? And if this principle of submission to the will of the majority is so important to the efficiency of a political organization when its action is taken in a National Convention, by what process of reasoning is its subversion to be justified when it is applied in a State.

The majority report of the Committee on Credentials in the contested cases from the States of Alabama and Illinois was based on the assumption that in a State Convention, in which the party is fully and fairly represented, the delegates from the several Congressional districts may rebel at the action of the body in which they take part and have their own separate preferences regarded. In neither of those States were there any district conventions. The contesting delegates which put in an appearance at Chicago were not chosen by any method prescribed by the only authority of the party organization that existed. The mode of their selection was altogether irregular, and wholly unauthorized by any recognizable power in their States. And yet they must be admitted, in defiance of the action of conventions duly called together by the proper committees, and acting in accordance with the accepted usages of the party. In the face of the mode of procedure in a majority of all the States, it could not be pretended that independent district conventions were necessary to the validity of the credentials of district delegates. It was the custom to choose them in a general convention, and the representatives of the party taking part in such conventions of necessity acknowledged the regularity of such a mode of proceeding. Such being the case, the State Conventions were the only source from which the delegated authority of the party organization of the State could proceed, and the vote of a majority of their members was the only power that could determine their action. Whether or not their positive instructions or the imposition of a "unit rule" for the conduct of the delegates chosen were to be recognized as binding by the National Convention, it is extremely difficult to find any principle on which the validity of their representative character and their right to act under it could be called in question. In the case of Illinois, the question did not involve the instructions or the unit rule, but merely the right of the duly chosen delegates to sit in the Convention.

But these questions are not decided by the weight of argument or the rule of reason. The supporters of the other leading candidates saw fit to unite their forces for the defeat of Gen. GRANT as a condition precedent to the success of any one of them, and the advantages to be gained for this purpose determined their action in regard to all controverted matters. By the operation of a unit rule of the most rigorous kind they had control of the National Committee, and obtained that of all the committees of the Convention. This rule, whereby the Territories of Dakota, Wyoming, and Idaho, with their six delegates, count for as much in the committees as the great States of New-York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois, with their 170 delegates and nearly a quarter of the Republican voters of the Union, gave the combination an advantage which it has not scrupled to use to the utmost. Based on the political independence and equality of States, and having no regard for district representation or the equal rights of individual delegates, it has been used to fuse down the solidarity of States and break the strength of their separate action. The work of this Convention is to have the practical effect of abrogating the unit rule, of taking from the party organization its separate individuality and independence in the several States in the work of a national canvass—conformed as it is to the necessarily separate action of the States in the election itself—and of making the Congressional districts the units of direct representation in the national organization of the party. This will be the effect as a matter of precedent, secured by a violent wrenching of the system of party procedure from one basis to another in the midst of a National Convention, to suit the purpose of a majority controlling for the time being. Had the exigencies of the occasion been different, there would have been a different result, but now it is altogether desirable that, if it is to be accepted as a definitive settlement of mooted questions, it should be put in authoritative form, so that hereafter it may be accepted at the beginning, instead of being forced at the end of the preliminary canvass.

COMPETING FOR FOREIGN TRADE.

It is, perhaps, a fortunate thing for New-York City that the importance of an import trade as a means of building up an export trade is a consideration generally ignored by the ambitious business men in the two or three Atlantic sea-ports that attempt to enter into a commercial rivalry with us. We are constantly hearing of the vast plans that have been projected as a means of diverting this much-desired outward trade of ours to Boston on the north and Philadelphia and Baltimore on the south, and yet in spite of all these, New-York still contrives to hold her own, although it must be confessed our merchants do not exhibit the same personal desire to retain the trade that their competitors in other cities do to obtain it. In these various places plans have been made for the purpose of reducing to a minimum the cost of transshipping produce from the freight cars to the holds of the vessels. Lines of tracks are laid to the wharfs and docks, convenient grain elevators are built, and in various ways efforts are made to secure a large proportion of the export trade of the country, by reducing the costs of shipment, that have no distinct parallel in our own City. If speed, convenience, and expense all favored a shipment sent from Chicago to England, via Boston, we may be quite sure that this would be the route by which the merchandise would go. In the shipments made from the West under through bills of lading, lines of transportation are selected solely upon the business principle of getting at once the cheapest and the best. When grain can be sent from the West to Liverpool by way of Boston or Philadelphia at three or four cents a bushel less than it would cost to send it via this City, we may be sure that no friendly considerations for us and for our City will induce shippers to favor us at the expense of their pockets.

Now, as we do very little to reduce transportation expenses to a minimum in this City, as there are Municipal taxes, commissions, and delays of one kind and another which all tend to increase the cost of transshipment, it is obvious that if we depended alone on the advantages we could offer as a place of export, pure and simple, we should very soon drop behindhand. What has thus far saved us from this, and what promises to help us even more in the future, is the direct benefit we derive from our import trade. It hardly needs to be explained that the Captain of a vessel that comes to this port laden with a cargo can afford to accept a lower rate for taking a cargo hence than a commander whose ship has come hither in ballast. In a word, the latter, in order to be put upon a plane of equality, has to obtain nearly as much for making one voyage as the former has for making two voyages. The illustration holds equally good of exports; the export freight charges must, of necessity, be higher in a port where the importations fall in volume far below the exportations than where one nearly or quite offsets the other. The importations into Baltimore and Philadelphia are exceeding slight, and hence, in order to obtain tonnage for their export trade, it must be necessary for their shippers to pay higher rates of freight than would ordinarily be obtainable here. In Boston the import trade is somewhat larger, but it is only a small fraction of the trade which flows into our own Bay.

Strangely enough, where our advantage is most manifest is in respect to shipments made by sailing-vessels. There are regular lines of steamers between Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Europe, and as these have periodical times for sailing, they usually succeed in getting a certain amount of inward freight. But with sailing-vessels the case is different, for if they are in the East Indies, at a South American port, or up the Mediterranean, the chances are very slight that they can obtain a freight for either of the three ports we have named, while the conditions must be very much out of the way if a freight of some kind is not offering for New-York. These vessels that arrive here from all quarters of the globe do a very important part of our export trade. Although immense quantities of merchandise were last year forwarded by steam-vessels, it is asserted by well-informed shippers that more than one-half of the grain and produce that left this port during that period for Europe went in the holds of sailing-vessels. This proportion is easily explained when it is said that, as the arrangements for conveying loose freight are less complete in Europe than in this country, it is often found advantageous to ship from New-York to the desired small sea-port in England or on the Continent. As an example, it might be difficult to charter a steamer to take 1,000 tons of grain to Dartmouth or Whitby, in England, or Narbonne, in France, but it would be an easy matter to charter sailing-vessels, which would do this work at a much lower price than would be demanded for taking the grain by steamer to the nearest great sea-port in Europe and then forwarding it by coaster or by rail to its destination. Importations of food into Europe are not confined to a few great channels, but flow naturally wherever the food is needed, and as our New-York merchants, from the nature of their import trade, possess superior advantages for meeting this wide-spread demand for American grain, their hold upon the export trade of this country cannot be lightly shaken off.

FREE TEA AND COFFEE.

Almost eight years have now passed since tea and coffee were put upon the free list, with a great flourish, and the course of those articles since may be interesting to examine. Tea had been paying successively since 1860 a specific duty of 20, 25, and 15 cents a pound; coffee, first 5, and then 3 cents. The revenue from tea was $9,386,000 in 1868, $9,785,000 in 1869, $10,203,000 in 1870, and $8,323,000 in 1871, the last year prior to that which saw the repeal of the duty; coffee (including a moderate amount on substitutes therefor) paid $10,688,000 in 1868, $11,540,000 in 1869, $12,679,000 in 1870, $10,969,000 in 1871. It is thus safe to say that $18,000,000 of revenue were sacrificed by this abolition of duty. Coffee declined during several years following the abolition in the quantity of both gross and net imports, but has since quite rapidly increased; tea has maintained an almost unbroken increase. Combined, the quantity of the two imported has increased much beyond the growth of population, but the same is not true of net imports and of consumption. The net imports per head of population, on the average, seem to have first risen, then fallen, in case of tea; in case of coffee, to have had a fluctuating movement without decided change, and as far as the course of the rate of consumption per head can be generalized, it may be described in the same terms. The following shows the net imports in pounds and the price per pound, by the declared value, since 1872, which was the last year during which a duty was collected:

Fiscal Year.	Tea. Net Imports.	Tea. Cents.	Coffee. Net Imports.	Coffee. Cents.
1872......	59,869,600	35.8	295,326,400	12.5
1873......	63,754,900	37.7	293,443,800	15.0
1874......	54,141,300	37.4	281,868,800	19.5
1875......	63,891,300	34.9	311,130,600	15.0
1876......	61,160,300	30.5	380,904,800	16.6
1877......	56,888,100	27.7	331,749,600	18.1
1878......	68,193,100	23.9	307,061,100	16.7
1879......	58,891,500	24.3	363,753,600	12.6

For the three years 1870–72, the average declared value of coffee was 10.9 cents per pound; for the three years 1873–5, 16.5 cents; for the four years 1876–9, 15.5 cents. The like figures in case of tea were 33 cents for 1870–72; 36.6 cents for 1873–5, and 26.5 cents for 1876–9. The declared value of coffee has so advanced that the remission of duty has been nearly or quite offset, but the consumption has not apparently been materially influenced; tea, on the other hand, has declined, the consumer getting benefit both from this decline and from remission of the tax. Retail prices are another thing, and while it is very difficult to draw safe and at the same time specific general conclusions from data like these, which are full of fluctuations, and always exhibit results to which a number of causes contribute, we may say that the consumer of tea appears to have derived some benefit from the abolition of duty, but that no decline in price is visible in coffee, the more important article of the two. That there has been any real benefit to the consumer of either is not clear, and if it is admitted that the retention of duty would have further increased the retail price, the conclusion that escape from such advance has been usefully purchased is far from following.

In 1872, as in 1880, attempts to make a breach in the line of protected monopolies were resisted, and putting tea and coffee on the free list, although an ostensible reduction of tariff burdens, was really a shrewd device for warding off assault upon them. It was as plain then as it is now, and was urged in vain, that these articles were not on the protected list, for there was nobody to be protected; it was absurd to claim that the tax on them added appreciably to expenses of revenue collecting, and, therefore, every dollar realized from it was a contribution directly and solely to the public Treasury. Not only by everybody who has studied the subject of taxation, but by every nation which has treated it in practice with serious attempt to act wisely, it has been made a cardinal principle that revenue taxes should be laid mainly upon a few articles of most general consumption, and especially upon those not producible in the country. This principle was openly disregarded, the ultra protectionists being as well aware as their opponents were of the merits of the bill, and having their own reasons for it, as they have, in 1880, for handicapping tariff bills which might pass by amendments that would shake the whole tariff structure. By taking off these two purely revenue duties, which should above all have been retained, they threw a tub to the whale. Relief from taxes was desired; they offered the boon. But they also got precisely what they wanted—a way of escape from touching the sacred protected structure, and the opportunity to claim that revenue could endure no further diminution at present. It was a trick like that of staving off the demand of a creditor for payment of a large debt by making him a small donation; it did what it was designed to do—it put an end, for that session and Congress, to all hope of successfully attempting tariff reform. It was also used in the campaign of that year as a bit of handy clap-trap. The "free breakfast table" cry was thought to be rather a taking one, notwithstanding the cloth on the table, the crockery, knives and forks, and some of the food was taxed, and the table itself was not free.

There is no moral to this simple review. That is, there is none which we need take the trouble to point out—none, unless the reader finds it for himself without assistance. But if somebody from another planet should stray hither, he would doubtless be sadly puzzled to discover what the country has a body called a Congress for.

RIFLE-SHOOTING.

It would be ungracious and unpatriotic not to wish all possible success to the riflemen who sailed on Thursday to meet their Irish rivals at Dollymount. The more one studies the subject of rifle-shooting as practiced at Creedmoor and Wimbledon the more evident does it appear that it is one of the noblest and most useful pursuits to which a human being can devote himself.

Rifle-shooting is unquestionably an athletic sport. The rifleman while shooting is compelled to spend the greater part of his time in lying on the ground. This exercise, violent as it is, never seems to exhaust the strength of a really healthy man, while, on the other hand, it strengthens those muscles which are called in use while a man is sleeping. Thus, the rifleman who spends three days every week at Creedmoor will, at the end of a single season, be able to lie in bed with far more vigor and endurance than usual. Then, the muscles of his shoulder are constantly exercised by the kicking of his rifle, and in time become so firm and hard that nothing less than the hind foot of a mule can make any impression on them. To a less extent, the muscles of the rifleman's right cheek undergo the same beneficial training, while his right forefinger is frequently made completely and permanently rigid. When we compare the physical exercise which is afforded by rifle-shooting with that which any other athletic sport affords, it is impossible to deny the vast superiority of the former.

Rifle-shooting, being an open-air sport, brings the rifleman into intimate communion with nature. At Creedmoor, he finds himself brought face to face with targets, surrounded with tents, inspirited by the presence of waving banners, and within easy distance of beer. No man can thus commune with the most beautiful works of nature without becoming a purer and better man; and though the Creedmoor rifleman may occasionally swear at the marker, his profanity does not make him any less a child of nature than does the profanity of the California miner, who, as we all know, is the purest, noblest, and most profane type of mankind.

That rifle-shooting after the Creedmoor fashion is the best possible school of the soldier is universally conceded. An army of Creedmoor riflemen would be simply irresistible. They would march to battle with their rifles neatly packed in leather cases, and carrying their ammunition, opera-glasses, and score-books in nice mahogany boxes. Arriving on the field of battle, they would pitch their tents, and in the shade thereof would adjust their astronomical instruments to the barrels of their weapons, and would spread their carpets on the ground. Sergeants, detailed for the purpose, could next place wind-vanes in the space intervening between the riflemen and the enemy, and markers would be sent into the enemy's lines under the protection of a flag of truce. The sights and wind-gauges being regulated by a few sighting shots, the attack would begin, each rifleman firing at the appalling rate of once in fifteen minutes, and great care being taken that no noise should be made by which the nerves of the riflemen might be disturbed. The result of each shot would be duly noted by the markers, and in the course of a few hours all the enemy would be shot down, and the riflemen would be victorious. As a mere matter of detail, there would have to be an agreement that the enemy should remain perfectly quiet while under fire, for if they were to make a rude and ungentlemanly advance on the riflemen, they could bayonet the whole of them while engaged in altering their sights so as to be able to hit a man at short range. But, of course, no gentlemanly enemy would refuse to make such an agreement, and it is to be presumed that the Creedmoor riflemen would disdain to attack any but gentlemanly antagonists.

In addition to these obvious uses of rifle-shooting, it should be mentioned that the sport is of great benefit to the rifle manufacturers. So well recognized is this fact that it is hinted that rifle-matches have been sometimes arranged, and the expenses of rifle teams paid, by the rifle manufacturers. It is evident that when a team using Smith's breech-loaders shoots an international match with Englishmen, Irishmen, or Scotchmen, using Brown's muzzle-loaders, the public immediately perceives the vast superiority of the Smith rifle, and makes up its mind to buy it and no other. If the Robinson Rifle Manufacturing Company hires an American rifleman to go to Wimbledon and shoot with their weapon, the victories scored by the rifleman are so many advertisements for the Robinson Company. Of course, the public is not informed of the part taken by the rifle manufacturers in inducing men to shoot matches as an advertisement of their weapons, since this would reduce rifle-shooting in public estimation to a mere trick of trade. We naturally take more interest in the gallant rifleman who goes to Wimbledon solely to prove the superiority of American marksmanship than we would in the man who is hired to take a Smith or a Robinson rifle to Wimbledon and exhibit its powers.

We should be thankful that we live in an age when we can improve our minds and bodies by shooting at a mark, and when enterprising rifle manufacturers understand how to advertise their business. Meanwhile, let us hope that our riflemen will win the day at Dollymount, and that once more our superiority with the rifle will be demonstrated.

EDWIN BOOTH will sail for Europe on the 30th of June, with his wife and daughter, for a long residence abroad. He will probably play in London and other British cities during the present year, not unlikely next Autumn, though no definite arrangements have been made as yet in reference to his professional appearance on the other side. The only time he has acted in England was during our civil war, when a bitter prejudice existed there against Americans and everything American, and when circumstances generally were inauspicious for the young artist and his proper appreciation. A great deal of interest can hardly fail to be felt, both here and there, in his probable forthcoming engagement, since it will afford an opportunity to compare, or contrast rather, the manner and method of HENRY IRVING, avowedly the first British tragedian, with those of the first of American tragedians. Two eminent actors could hardly be more different, especially in Shakespearean characters. In "Hamlet," for example, their conception, studies, and rendering are, so far as may be, conspicuously unlike. The Americans who have seen IRVING's Hamlet, altogether prefer BOOTH's Hamlet, as they do his Shylock and Macbeth; and it is reasonable to suppose that many Englishmen will have a natural leaning to the personations of IRVING, who is regarded, however, by not a few British critics, more as a melodramatic than as a classic actor. Whatever the verdict, the portrayals of the two scholarly and conscientious players must be attractive to all lovers of the legitimate drama; and it is entirely probable that they will appear at the same time on the London boards. It is presumable that the longer BOOTH remains professionally in England the better he will be liked, for the English are, as a rule, averse to anything they have been unaccustomed to, and need time to make up their minds to the unfamiliar, however meritorious. The friends of EDWIN BOOTH have tendered him a farewell breakfast at DELMONICO's, Tuesday, the 15th inst. The Testimonial Committee is composed of Judge BRADY, the Rev. Dr. H. W. BELLOWS, EDMUND C. STEDMAN, LESTER WALLACK, ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN, JOSEPH JEFFERSON, JERVIS MCENTEE, LAWRENCE BARRETT, the Rev. F. C. EWER, WHITELAW REID, JAMES R. OSGOOD, WILLIAM WINTER, and others. The breakfast bids fair to be very enjoyable, for nearly all who are to participate in it are not only the distinguished artist's ardent admirers, but his intimate personal friends.

If the accounts received from Paris yesterday of the duel between KOECHLIN and ROCHEFORT are to be depended on, it would seem that the irascible, hot-headed journalist might have had some ground for accusing his adversary of having killed a man illegally in a similar combat. The dispatches say that ROCHEFORT's sword, from some unexplained cause, slipped from his gloved hand—he was not disarmed—and that KOECHLIN, taking advantage of this, plunged his weapon into his opponent's unprotected breast. He may have had a right, by a strict construction of the code, to do this, yet it certainly seems to have been not only unchivalrous, but unmanly, perhaps cowardly. The accident was very much as if ROCHEFORT's sword had broken. If KOECHLIN had profited by that, and run his antagonist through the body, there could hardly have been two opinions among honorable men, whether believers or disbelievers in such mode of settling quarrels. It might be thought that KOECHLIN would, under the circumstances, have been very particular as to the manner of conducting himself in his late encounter, and the fact that he did take an advantage, manifestly unfair, would indicate that his ferocity exceeds his courage. ROCHEFORT is turbulent, violent, wrong-headed, a disturber of public and private peace; but he is undeniably intrepid and instinctively generous. It is scarcely conceivable that he would have done what his antagonist has done. ROCHEFORT is seriously wounded; but he is not half so badly hurt as KOECHLIN is, without a scratch. ROCHEFORT will recover, but it is doubtful if KOECHLIN ever can.

It is one of the revenges of time that it spoils the best stories. Probably no event within 80 years has done more to make Marblehead known throughout the country than Mr. Whittier's vigorous ballad entitled, "Skipper Ireson's Ride." The story on which it was founded was just true enough to human nature to be accepted as a fact, and was to the effect that, in the height of a storm at sea, Skipper IRESON, contrary to the principles of humanity, had willfully left a crew of his fellow-citizens to perish when he might have ventured upon their rescue from a vessel which was in a sinking condition. It happened on Sunday, Oct. 30, 1808. Part of the crew were subsequently taken off, and the Captain of the ill-fated schooner came home on another vessel the next day to confirm the story, already told by Skipper IRESON's crew, that his vessel, the schooner Betty, had been spoken in the night, and had sailed away without giving the needed assistance. The story of one who had just escaped from a watery grave made such an impression upon the Marblehead fishermen that they determined to inflict summary vengeance upon the seemingly inhuman skipper. Accordingly, on a bright moonlight night, the unfortunate Captain was suddenly seized by several powerful men and securely bound. He was then placed in a dory, and, besmeared from head to feet with tar and feathers, was dragged through the town, escorted by a multitude of men and boys. On the way the bottom of the dory came out, and the prisoner finished the remainder of his ride to Salem in a cart. The authorities of that city forbade the entrance of the strange procession, and the crowd returned to Marblehead. Throughout the entire proceeding Mr. IRESON maintained a dignified silence. Arriving at his own home, and being released from custody, his only remark was: "I thank you for my ride, gentlemen, but you will live to regret it." His words were prophetic. The impulsive fishermen found out, when it was too late, that they had punished an innocent man. The skipper never recovered from his ill-treatment, and lived henceforth a cowed-down and disheartened man. The hot haste of the fishermen's wives in punishing Skipper Ireson is pictured with great power by the poet, and the ballad, though hardly a word of it is true, is too good poetry to be forgotten or withdrawn from circulation. Mr. WHITTIER, however, happily puts himself on the right side of the Marbleheaders in the following letter, which should henceforth be printed as a note to the poem:

OAK KNOLL, DANVERS, 5 Mo., 18, 1880.

MY DEAR FRIEND: I heartily thank thee for a copy of thy "History of Marblehead." I have read it with great interest, and think good use has been made of the abundant material.

No town in Essex County has a record more honorable than Marblehead; no one has done more to develop the industrial interests of our New-England sea-board, and certainly none have given such evidence of self-sacrificing patriotism. I am glad the story of it has been at last told, and told so well.

I have now no doubt that thy version of "Skipper Ireson" is the correct one. My verse was solely founded on a fragment of rhyme which I heard from one of my early schoolmates, a native of Marblehead. I supposed the story to which it referred dated back at least a century. I knew nothing of the particulars, and the narrative of the ballad was pure fancy. I am glad, for the sake of truth and justice, that the real facts are given in thy book. I certainly would not knowingly do injustice to any one dead or living. I am, very truly, thy friend, JOHN G. WHITTIER.

The facts of the story were all in Skipper Ireson's favor. He is now believed not to have been at all to blame. When the wreck was spoken and the cry of distress was heard, a terrific gale was blowing. A consultation was held on board the Betty, and the crew decided not to endanger their own lives for the sake of saving others. Skipper IRESON next proposed to lie by the wreck all night, or until the storm should abate, and then go to the rescue of the unfortunate men. They refused to do even this, and insisted on proceeding on their homeward voyage without delay. On their arrival in Marblehead, fearing the just indignation of the people, they laid the entire blame on the skipper, and the vengeance of the fishermen was so sudden that Mr. IRESON had no chance to defend himself. Mr. WHITTIER admirably caught the spirit of the occasion in his ballad, whatever may be said for the union of fact and fancy.

The study of archæology in the United States makes notable progress. If, however, the intelligent Russian or Mexican were to study some of the methods by which we foster this science, he would be exceedingly surprised. There is still to be found that exceptional member of Congress who insists that a heavy duty shall be slapped on Etruscan vases or Tanagra statuettes made 2,000 years ago, and who is so bereft of good sense and common judgment as not to understand that he is placing obstructions in the way of popular education. In the first report of the Archæological Institute founded in Boston we see a direct impulse given to archæology. The importance of immediate archæological work in the United States is urged, because the aboriginal race is fast passing away. It may yet be given to some one to show where were the affinities which existed between the Old and the New World, and to obtain more definite knowledge of the historic relations and the migrations of the races on this continent. But this association has some further views which to many would be of the greatest interest. Cyprus is not the only island nor the Hill of Troy the only site where additions can be made to our knowledge of classical history or art. Is Crete less rich than Cyprus? At the present moment the German discoveries in Olympia are giving to the world some of the most magnificent fragments of Greek art. We are wretchedly ignorant in the United States of true Greek art, and in our galleries we have the most pitiful of collections. Why should we not, with our wealth and our public spirit, become the finders of some of these glories of the past? In an enlightened scheme of education, a knowledge of the life and history of the Greek race affords one of the most fruitful sources of study. To promote a study of this character is one of the aims of the Archæological Institute, and they have already surveyed the ground; been, to use the true Yankee term, prospecting in Hellas, under the advice of Prof. CURTIUS. The report of the Archæological Institute states that a most promising site has been selected, where they are confident that discoveries of great interest may be made. Exactly where this antiquarian placer is situated is not publicly announced. Secrecy is quite necessary in such cases, for the disagreeable contingency might arise of having rivals to drive in their stakes and dispute the claim. One method by which the Institute purposes to promote the study they are devoted to is to establish scholarships of archæology at Hartford, Yale, and Columbia. It may be seen by this that the motives which dictate the actions of this Institute founded in Boston are not local. It wants to send men properly trained to Athens to study archæology there. During last year, the report tells us that a traveling studentship in archæology has been established at Oxford, through the generosity of an anonymous benefactor. The Institute does not insist on it, but it might as well be said at once that there is not to-day a single man in the United States who thoroughly understands the subject of classical art—one who, familiar with it in all its phases, could teach a class. There are many smatterers, some few with amateurish acquaintance, but not one who is truly profound. Such men cannot be invented, though, with our American ideas, we think they ought to be. All that the Archæological Institute requires is an increased membership, so that it may have a modest amount of funds in hand to start at once on a career of usefulness. Mr. E. A. GREENLEAF, of the Museum of Fine Arts of Boston, is the Secretary, and it is to be hoped that many New-Yorkers will become members of the Archæological Institute.

THE ARKANSAS DEMOCRATS.

LITTLE ROCK, June 4.—The Democratic State Convention, on the thirty-ninth ballot, nominated Thomas J. Churchill for Governor. The final vote stood: Churchill, 128; Miller, 57; Wilson, 34; Eagle, 6; Grace, 1. The nominations are as follows:

For Governor—THOMAS J. CHURCHILL.
For Secretary of State—JACOB FROLICH.
For Treasurer—WILLIAM E. WOODRUFF, JR.
For Auditor—JOHN CRAWFORD.
For Land Commissioner—D. W. LEAR.
For Superintendent of Instruction—J. L. DENTON.
For Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court—E. H. ENGLISH.
For Chancellor—D. W. CARROLL.
For Chancery Clerk—J. W. CALLOWAY.
For Attorney-General—C. B. MOORE.

DELEGATES TO CINCINNATI.

BOSTON, June 4.—The Fourth Congressional District Democratic Convention, held in this city last night, elected as delegates to the National Convention at Cincinnati Senator William Taylor and Simon S. Rankin, with Daniel S. Burnham and P. F. McDonald for alternates.

AMUSEMENTS.

GENERAL MENTION.

The first matinée performance of "Trifles" will be given to-day at Haverly's Theatre.

"Evangeline" will be played for the last times at Niblo's Garden this afternoon and evening.

"The Pirates of Penzance" may be heard at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre this afternoon and evening for the last times. Mr. E. E. Rice, whose lease of the house terminates with to-day, will conduct the performance by the band of two of his most recent compositions between the acts of the operetta.

"The Sea-Cadet," another version of the comic opera upon which "The Royal Middy" was founded, will be produced at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre next Monday evening. It will be performed by the Sea-Cadet Opera Company, which includes many well-known singers. Signor Operti will be the conductor.

Mr. F. S. Chanfrau, who has not been seen in this City for several years, will make his reappearance to-night, at Wallack's Theatre, in his popular play, "Kit, the Arkansas Traveler." Mr. Chanfrau has never before performed at Wallack's Theatre, and his engagement there will probably command a large share of public attention. He will be supported by a selected company, and his play will be put upon the stage with care and taste.

THE ELECTION IN OREGON.

The annual election in Oregon occurs on Monday next, June 7, and is noteworthy from the fact that there will be chosen the first member of the Forty-seventh Congress. For this position the Republicans have nominated M. C. George, the Democrats John Whiteaker, the present incumbent, and the Greenbackers James K. Sears. Mr. Whiteaker was elected two years ago by a vote of 16,744, against 15,874 cast for Harvey K. Hines, the Republican nominee, and 980 for T. F. Campbell, Greenbacker. Three Judges of the Supreme Court of the State and the State Printer are also to be chosen, and Judges and prosecuting officers for all the districts of the State, and members of the Legislature, except a portion of the Senate, whose members hold over. The canvass has been a quiet one, although Col. George, the Republican candidate for Representative in Congress, has spoken at public meetings in many of the important cities and towns.

COMMENCEMENT AT LINCOLN UNIVERSITY.

OXFORD, Penn., June 4.—The thirteenth Commencement of Lincoln University, an institution for the education of the colored race, occurred to-day. There were seven graduates from the complete course, and they all appeared on the stage and delivered orations. I. S. Potter, of Pennsylvania, gave the Latin Salutatory; A. S. Bascomb, of South Carolina, the English Salutatory; D. W. Ogden, of New-Jersey, the Philosophical Oration; Clayborne M. Webb, of North Carolina, spoke on "The Duties of Educated Men;" W. M. Dover, of Pennsylvania, on "What Shall we Seek?" and Arnold G. Howell, of North Carolina, on "The Elements of National Stability." The Master's Oration was by Lawrence Miller, of Missouri, who graduated three years ago. The Rev. William M. Hargrave, of Maryland, delivered the address to the Alumni, and the valedictory was by Julius B. McGuinness, of Maryland. The citizens of this portion of Pennsylvania came in large numbers to the closing exercises. They are greatly interested in the institution and its work. Since its origin 149 students have graduated from the collegiate department, while 407 men have gone out from the Preparatory School. Most of the graduates are teachers and preachers in the South.

WHAT CONGRESS IS DOING

THE STAR ROUTE RING WINS A VICTORY.

THE RESTRICTIVE CLAUSE STRICKEN OUT BY THE HOUSE—MANY MEMBERS CHANGE THEIR VIEWS WITHOUT APPARENT REASON—THE WORK OF THE LOBBYISTS DISCUSSED.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—In the House today, the star route Ring completed their victory of yesterday by passing Mr. Ewing's motion to recommitter and lay on the table the vote by which the Senate amendment in reference to star routes was concurred in. This ends the controversy and enables a few large contractors, favored by Gen. Brady, to draw from the public Treasury at least $600,000, for which no service will be rendered. The amendment in question should have affected only about 70 star routes, which were let by the Post Office Department 18 months ago for an aggregate of $600,000, and which were increased upon the mere order of a subordinate officer of that department to an aggregate of $2,200,000, an increase of 400 per cent. The House amendment was so drawn as not to interfere with any increase of trips, or with reasonable expedition of schedules on star routes, and was simply intended to secure the resisting of the routes on which additional compensation was arbitrarily and suspiciously allowed for expedition of schedules. No routes other than those which have been described in former dispatches to THE TIMES would have been affected in any way by the House bill, and the talk of Mr. Ewing and other defenders of this reckless action of Gen. Brady about interfering with mail service in the frontier States and violation of contracts, was send thrown in the eyes of the public to conceal the outrage they were assisting to perpetrate on the Treasury.

While the star Ring has succeeded by desperate efforts, and with the aid of the Senate, in maintaining their present contracts, the contest has not been without advantages to the public and to the Government, and has resulted in the enactment of a law which condemns the methods practiced by Gen. Brady, and which positively forbids Brady and his successors from attempting such practices in the future. The clause of the bill which the Senate struck out, and in which action the House to-day concurred, was inserted when the bill was originally considered by the House by a vote of 118 to 54, and, after a protracted discussion, some of those who voted to insert the clause were won over by the contractors, and yesterday and to-day Editorial letters received from Washington estimate of them gentlemen should inquire the reason for this great change. In referring to this matter, Mr. Blackburn, in his speech, very pertinently said: "What new light has dawned upon this House that will induce it to reverse its action and to give a majority in favor of striking out this amendment, when 118 as against 54 of you deliberately incorporated it in the bill. I will not stop to talk about the methods that have been employed by persons not members of this House to secure the passage of this act. I know that there is scarcely a man here who has not seen the rule violated, who has not seen the men who, by reason of former service on this floor, were assembled to come upon it, absolutely day after day, week after week, and month after month, trying to thwart the effort of this House to require such readvertisements, such biddings, such contracts, as will protect the Treasury Department from the robbery to which it is now subjected."

THE FORTUNE BAY MATTER.

SUBSTANCE OF THE BILL TO BE REPORTED TO THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Representative Cox, under instructions from the Foreign Affairs Committee, is engaged in the preparation of a report upon the Fortune Bay fishery matter, to accompany the bill which the committee has agreed to report favorably to the House. The bill recites, in a long preamble, the circumstances leading up to the treaty of Washington, under which the United States paid to the British Government $5,500,000 for the liberty of in-shore fishing upon the sea coasts and shores, and in the bays, harbors, and creeks of all her Britannic Majesty's dominions in Canada and the Island of Newfoundland, without restriction as to any distance from the shore. It further recites the failure of the British Government to carry out the provisions of the treaty of Washington, and their refusal to make redress for the losses of Americans who were forcibly driven away from the fishing grounds in Fortune Bay in 1878, and that the Government of the United States and the Government of Great Britain are not in accord as to the interpretation and execution of the provisions of the treaty of Washington.

Section 1 of the bill provides that the duties on fish oil and fish, the produce of the fisheries of the Dominion of Canada, (including Prince Edward Island and the Colony of Newfoundland,) imported into the United States, as such duties were imposed by a law before the fishery articles of the treaty of Washington came into operation, be reimposed and collected, to the same effect as they were in force before the passage of the act of March 1, 1873.

Section 2 provides that the President shall issue a proclamation to remit the collection of said duties whenever the Government of the United States and the Government of Great Britain are in accord as to the interpretation and execution of the fishery articles of the treaty of Washington.

Section 3 empowers the President, whenever he shall ascertain the public interests require, to issue his proclamation restraining in such manner and degree as he may see fit the inhabitants of the United States from the exercise of their liberty of fishing within three miles of the coasts and shores of her Britannic Majesty's said dominions, until the two Governments are in accord on the subject.

Section 4 authorizes the Secretary of State to examine into and audit the claims of our fishermen for loss and injury sustained by them by and from the interruption of their exercise of the liberty of the inshore fishery as Fortune Bay in January, 1878, and their expulsion from said fishery, and provides that the sum necessary to compensate them for their loss and injury be appropriated and distributed by them under the direction of the Secretary of State.

Representative Wilson, of West Virginia, will present a minority report, embodying a resolution that the President be requested to take such steps and adopt such measures as will secure indemnity to the citizens of the United States for the damages sustained by them by being driven from the fishing grounds aforesaid, and for other acts in violation of the treaty aforesaid, and to secure to all the citizens of the United States the full protection and enjoyment of all the rights and privileges secured to them under the treaty aforesaid, and, failing to accomplish the purpose, that he procure the abrogation of said treaty.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1880.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $[illegible], and from Customs, $[illegible].

The House Committee on Electoral Count reported for Chairman to-day to use all means in his power to secure action by the House on the conference resolution now on the Speaker's table, which was adopted by the Senate last week, providing for a joint rule to regulate the counting of the Electoral vote for President and Vice-President.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Assistant Surgeons W. G. G. Wilson and F. C. Dade, and Passed Assistant Surgeon Richard Walke have been relieved by examination for promotion. Passed Assistant Paymaster C. E. Reed has been detached from Ship and placed on waiting orders.

Lieut.-Col. Roger Jones, Assistant Inspector-General, has been ordered to proceed to inspect the accounts of disbursing officers of the Army when we are, under the orders of the division commander at the following-named posts: Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Fort Monroe, Va., and Baltimore, Md.

Major J. P. M. Inman, Ordnance Department, has been relieved from the Ordnance Office of the Army and ordered to report to the Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, for duty in his office, to relieve Major S. C. Lyford. Major Lyford, on being relieved, will report to the Chief of Ordnance and assume command of the Frankford Arsenal.

The House bill authorizing the President to appoint an officer of the Navy or Marine Corps to perform the duties of Solicitor and Judge Advocate-General, &c., was passed by the Senate to-day. It gives such officer the rank, pay, and allowance of Captain in the Navy, or Colonel in the Marine Corps, as the case may be.

A general order has been issued from Army Head-quarters, which, after recalling the services of Col. Abbott, says: "He will be buried at his own request, at West Point. The funeral will take place from the house, No. 2,065 Vermont-avenue, at 3 P. M. Friday, June 4, to the Sixth-street cars, and will conclude from the chapel at West Point, N. Y., at 10 A. M. of Sunday, the 6th inst. Officers of the General's staff will wear the usual badge of mourning for 60 days."

SINKING INTO A PEAT BOG.

SUDDEN DISAPPEARANCE OF A PART OF A RAILROAD TRACK.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 4.—On the night of April 5, a train on the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Road, with half the embankment, slid off into a peat bog, about two miles from Meriden. Since that time unceasing work has greatly enlarged the embankment, both in width and height, and, although the road has sunk gradually a little at a time, it was believed that the worst of the trouble was over. But this morning, about 9 o'clock, the watchman who has been kept at that point since the April accident was alarmed by a report like the discharge of a cannon and a low, rumbling roar. Instantly the entire eastern track, for a space of about 200 feet, went off into the bog, the watchman barely saving himself by grasping the rail of the western track. When the 5 o'clock train from Hartford arrived at the spot, the scene was appalling. The eastern track, for the distance mentioned above, was entirely under the water of the bog, and in the central part of the break was sunk about 30 feet, as shown by the projecting portions of the telegraph poles. The western track was also greatly weakened, having sunk 12 or 15 inches, and half of the eastern side having caved in.

At this side of the road-bed, as well as the east side, had been strengthened by widening, there was material enough with which to patch it up and width enough to allow the whole western track to be set over its entire width. The amount of this removal is indicated by the fact that the curve thus formed made necessary the placing of lengths of nine inches between rail ends. On the east side the weight of the gravel, road-bed had thrown up the spongy peat in immense layers, several feet in thickness, indicating that the gravel had interposed itself between the sloping hillside and the bog-bed. In addition to the embankment proper, a large mass of gravel, making a wall several feet in height and thickness, went down, showing not a vestige. At least two-thirds of the entire embankment, comprising many thousand yards of gravel, has disappeared for a distance of at least 19 rods. A profile of the location shows that the road is formed on a steep hillside, against which rests the saturated peaty substance upon which the gravel of the embankment has been dumped. While this spongy mass is tenacious enough to retain temporarily the weight of the gravel, the jarring of trains and the work of rains are continually changing its character, allowing the gravel to insinuate itself between the peat and the harder part of the hillside, with the result of forcing the lighter substance to the surface. It looks now, however, as if there was no trouble from this cause is over, as it is probable the submerged gravel has found a bearing against a shoulder or rise that appears at a little distance east of the track. This, at least, is the opinion of Mr. Reed, the Vice-President of the road. The road is putting in frogs, so that trains from both directions can use the west track until the embankment and the east track are restored, and there will be no delay to trains between New-York and Boston.

THE FIGHTING IN CUBA.

SEIZURE OF A SUSPECTED VESSEL IN MONTREAL—REPORTS OF SURRENDERS OF INSURGENTS.

QUEBEC, June 4.—The ship Atalaya, from Montreal, while proceeding down the river last night for sea, in tow of the tug Hercules, was stopped by the Collector of Customs, conjointly with the Spanish Consul-General and Judge Chauveau, and two guardians from the Custom-house were placed on board until to-day. The cause of the detention is understood to be a suspicion that beneath the cargo of grain there is a quantity of arms and ammunition shipped in Montreal for the Cuban insurgents. Filibusters from Cuba have been detected here and seen safely out of the Province. The authorities had been watching all day for the Atalaya, and she almost succeeded in passing without notice about dusk. She arrived here a week or two ago with a cargo of sugar from Havana.

HAVANA, June 4.—The General commanding the Province of Santiago de Cuba has telegraphed the following from Guantanamo: "Surrendered, on the 1st inst., the so-called Gen. Guillermon and Brigadier José Maceo, with their bands, composed of one Lieutenant-Colonel, two Commanders, six Captains, five Lieutenants, eight Ensigns, and 300 troops. Among the principal chiefs and officers surrendered are two brothers of Guillermon, Felipe Maceo, and Quintin Banderas. These surrenders have given a mortal blow to the present insurrection, which was predicted when the Spanish succeeded in destroying the stronghold in the mountains and cutting communication with the coast. Guillermon and Maceo were the sole remaining chiefs of prestige among the insurgents possessing tenacity of purpose and excellent knowledge of the territory."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A handsome stable on Justin Parker's place, (Stockton Farm,) near High Bridge, N. J., was consumed by fire. The stable contained three horses, of which two were very valuable, and it was thought that they had perished in the flames, until this morning, when the body of only one horse, the least valuable one, was found in the ruins. It is now believed that thieves stole the fine horses and an amount of harness, and then fired the stable.

A fire yesterday morning in the building Nos. 147 and 149 Commercial-street, Boston, of three upper stories of which are occupied by Stetson & Woods, manufacturing chemists, and Wilson & Mariner, shipping agents, caused a loss of $10,000, which is partly insured.

The loss by the fire early yesterday morning in Philadelphia, at Patteson, Alison & Jones's cotton mill, at Twelfth-street and Washington-avenue, amounts to about $80,000; fully covered by insurance.

Senator Muirhead's saw mill, at Chatham, New-Brunswick, was burned yesterday. The loss, which is estimated at $60,000, is partly covered by insurance.

The forge shop of H. A. Lothrop & Co., at Sharon, Mass., was burned Thursday evening. The loss is $7,000; partially insured.

The Summer boarding-house of Isaac Fox, at Woodstock, N. H., was burned Thursday night. The loss is $6,000; insured.

THE AMERICAN UNION TELEGRAPH.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 4.—The United States District Court to-day overruled the application of the Western Union Telegraph Company to remove from Judge Buckley, of the State court, the case of the American Union Telegraph Company, by which the State court had previously condemned the right of way of the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad Company from Montgomery to Mobile. The court held, first, that the application for removal was made too late to be recognized; second, that, on the merits, the Western Union Company had no right to remove the case into the United States court by virtue of any pretended contracts of an exclusive character with the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad; third, that under such exclusive contracts they had no such interest as would permit them to intervene in the matter of condemnation proceedings pending between the American Union Telegraph Company and the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad Company, and thereupon struck the case from the docket.

A WIND-STORM IN THE WEST.

ST. LOUIS, June 4.—A wind-storm struck this city at about 11 o'clock this morning, and did much damage. The shipping bins of the Central Elevator, on the river front, at the foot of Chouteau-avenue, used to facilitate the loading of barges, and of about 40,000 bushels capacity, were destroyed, and one of the employes was killed. The roof of the Insane Asylum, five miles from the centre of the city, was blown off.

A COLLEGE BOAT-RACE.

BRUNSWICK, Me., June 4.—The Bowdoin College boat-race took place this morning, and the prize was won by the Class of '81. Time—19:49½; distance, three miles. During the race, thieves stole two gold watches, valued at $250, and about $150 in money from clothing left in the boat-house.

TO CODIFY MILITARY LAWS.

ALBANY, June 4.—The Governor has made the following appointments to-day, pursuant to chapter 542 of the laws of 1880, as Commissioners to codify the military laws of the State: Brig.-Gen. Edward L. Molineux, Brig.-Gen. Stephen Emmell, and Col. E. F. R. Cruger, N. G. S. N. Y.

GIVING ADVICE TO DENTISTS.

BOSTON, June 4.—The Massachusetts Dental Society, which adjourned this afternoon, adopted resolutions declaring that it is the duty of all dentists to understand the nature of all the materials and medicines which they use or are to use before placing them in the mouths of their patients.

BASE-BALL.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 4.—Worcester, 1; Boston, 6.

BOSTON, June 4.—Boston, 8; Cleveland, 4.

ALBANY, June 4.—Albany, 3; Hartford, 2.

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS

FEATURES OF THE EASTERN COMPLICATIONS.

THE CONFERENCE ON THE GREEK FRONTIER QUESTION—THE NEW BRITISH AMBASSADOR AND THE SULTAN—THE RUSSIAN COLONEL'S MURDERER.

LONDON, June 4.—A Berlin dispatch says: "According to the programme arranged for the supplementary conference in this city, the conference will nominate a commission for the delimitation of the Greek frontier, and will take efficient precautions for the safety of the Commissioners."

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 4.—Mr. Goschen, the British Ambassador, presented his credentials to the Sultan on Thursday. He said that, having accepted the responsible mission of Special Ambassador, his first duty was to fulfill it to the Queen's satisfaction; at the same time the friendly relations subsisting between England and Turkey inspired him with the desire to be of service to the Sultan and his people. He concluded as follows: "I am convinced of your Majesty's ardent desire to ameliorate the position and assure the prosperity of your subjects, without distinction as to race or religion. I shall be happy if my efforts may contribute to the desired result." Subsequent to this interview, Mr. Goschen had a private audience of the Sultan, lasting three-quarters of an hour.

The Sultan, before submitting the sentence passed upon the assassin of the Russian Colonel, Commaroff, to the Great Council of Ulemas—which decided that the prisoner should not be executed—made two unsuccessful attempts to induce the Emperor of Russia to consent to a commutation of the sentence.

It is anticipated that Mr. Goschen will have many difficulties to contend with, as the Porte appears determined to offer great resistance to his mission.

The British Consul at Scutari has proposed to Montenegro to conclude an armistice with the Albanians.

EUROPEAN STATE METHODS.

THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS—THE CHURCH QUESTION IN ITALY AND GERMANY.

LONDON, June 4.—Col. Colthurst, Home Rule member of the House of Commons for County Cork, who was recently rejected, has now been elected a member of the Reform Club.

The petition against the election to Parliament of Baron de Ferrieres (Liberal) for Cheltenham has been dismissed.

A Rome dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says the Clericals will everywhere participate in municipal elections to test their strength in view of future political elections.

BERLIN, June 4.—The statement that the Pope has written a conciliatory letter to the Emperor William on the subject of the Church conflict is unfounded.

MOURNING FOR THE CZARINA.

LONDON, June 4.—The Czar, on receiving a telegram announcing the death of the Czarina yesterday, returned to St. Petersburg immediately from Tsarskoe-Selo, the Imperial Summer residence.

The Duke of Edinburgh will go to St. Petersburg to-night to attend the funeral of the Empress. The Prince of Wales, the King of Greece, the foreign representatives here, Earl Granville, and Sir Charles Dilke, were present at a funeral service for the Empress of Russia here to-day.

POTSDAM, June 4.—The Crown Prince of Germany will start for St. Petersburg to-night.

TOPICS OF INTEREST ABROAD.

LONDON, June 4.—Mr. Hollingshead, lessee of the Gaiety Theatre, writes to the papers confirming the statement that the Comédie Française, supported by the arbitrators, MM. Gambetta and De Normandi, refuses to allow M. Coquelin to play with Sara Bernhardt.

A Paris dispatch says: "In consequence of the diseased condition of M. Rochefort's stomach, complications of the wound he received in the duel with M. Kœchlin are feared."

A Paris dispatch says: "The ravages of the phylloxera are spreading with alarming rapidity. In July last it was computed that one-third of the total surface devoted to wine-growing had been irretrievably devastated, and as the plague has been steadily increasing all this year, it is estimated that 40,000 acres have been added to the total amount of land lost. A society of wine-growers has been formed for the purpose of utilizing and applying scientific means for destroying the insect."

CALCUTTA, June 4.—On June 2 a foraging-party of 30 Burmese rebels were driven into their camp, and thence across the British frontier, followed by King Theebaw's troops. During the confusion and dispersion of the rebels, their leader, Prince Nyoungoke, disappeared.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 4.—Subscriptions amounting to 350,000,000 rubles have been received to the new loan. As bonds amounting to only 150,000,000 rubles were offered, the subscribers received only 66 per cent of the amount applied for.

ENGLISH FINANCE AND TRADE.

FAILURE OF A FIRM OF STOCK BROKERS—CONDITION OF THE DIFFERENT MARKETS.

LONDON, June 4.—The *Daily Telegraph*, in its financial article to-day, says: "It has transpired that two partners in a firm of brokers, whose extensive operations for a rise in many securities, and subsequent attempts to close them, have troubled the market for some time, disappeared yesterday, leaving heavy liabilities, with all their affairs in the utmost confusion. A severe fall immediately occurred, principally in American and Canadian railroads, which had been the leading medium of transactions on account of the defaulters, and sales were pressed for some time very persistently. There seems to be no doubt that in view of the firm's difficulties, which for some days had been notorious, heavy speculative sales for a fall were made, and, of course, many weak accounts for a rise closed. An official announcement of the stoppage of the firm is expected to-morrow. It is understood that the defaulting partners are guilty of graver offenses than mere speculation. According to rough estimates, their liabilities will be £200,000, due partly to relatives who lent them assistance to carry them over the last settlement."

The firm referred to is that of Kayser & Friedrich, No. 12 Copthall-court, E. C. The failure has been officially announced.

In Manchester, the markets remain depressed, with large supplies, quotations closing rather lower on the week. West India sugar was firm. Fine crystallized advanced somewhat. Other qualities were quiet, low brown East India barely supporting the recent price. A few floating cargoes of sugar were sold for the United Kingdom at previous rates. Refined was unchanged. American has been rather dearer. Good to fine colory coffee sold at full to higher rates. Many other descriptions, including foreign, were unsettled, and prices in to-day's Gazette were lower. Mocha and good East India were steady. The stock here continues large, and in the other ports of Europe still exceeds the average of the three preceding years at the same date. The late speculative demand in rice compels has partly subsided. At the commencement of the quarter, less than one-half the quantity brought forward was sold, at an important decline. Other spice was slow and prices lower. Tapioca and sago were lower. The public sales of tea show no material change. By private contract there has been more demand for Congou.

LIVERPOOL, June 4.—This week's circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association says: "Cotton was quiet in the beginning of the week, with a slight decline in prices. The demand revived on Tuesday, and although the market has since been firmer, quotations generally show a decline. American has been in fair daily demand, but a plentiful supply reduced quotations 1-16d. In fine island the demand was uninquiring, and quotations were reduced ½d. Futures opened quiet, and throughout the week the market was very inactive, with small fluctuations. The final rates show a decline of 1-32d.

A leading grain circular says: "The grain trade during the past week was unchanged, and the demand at various markets inactive. Previous prices were, however, well maintained for choice wheats, but barely for secondary. There was a fair inquiry for flour, and quotations were firmly held by dispositions to operate in wheat on passage and for shipment. On the spot, since Tuesday, the transactions in wheat have been insignificant. Corn was dull, tending downward. To-day's market was thinly attended. The demand was slow, and in the limited sales of wheat, except for choicest qualities, sellers have had the advantage of 1d. per quarter, in about sympathy with California quotations, chiefly for the Continent, at previous rates. Flour was very dull and nominally rather cheaper. Corn was in little request."

SHOOTING AT PIGEONS.

LONG BRANCH, June 4.—Fourteen marksmen from different parts of New-York and New-Jersey took part in the pigeon shooting match at Shrewsbury this morning, the ties being a four-some pigeon cup. The conditions were, 10 birds each, single trap, single barrel, 31 yards rise, American rules. The result was a tie of eight birds each for Messrs. Joseph M. Smith and W. Hunter, of New-York, and C. Clark, of Bayonne, N. J. The tie, shot off at three birds, resulted in the prize going to Smith. Sweep-shooting followed.

IN A DEN OF RATTLESNAKES.

TWO BARK-PEELERS KILL EIGHTEEN OF THE REPTILES.

HUGH KNOX, Penn., June 4.—Two bark-peelers, Jason Cortright and Hiram Kirby, made a singular discovery in the woods near this place yesterday. They had been peeling bark in Monroe County, Penn., and were returning to their home in Delaware County, N. Y. Between Monroe County, where they were working, and this place the country is an almost unbroken wilderness, there being few clearings, and the road is a very lonely and crooked one. They left the bark woods where they had been laboring early in the morning, and nothing marred their progress until they had reached to within about half a mile of this place, when they were startled by a fierce, rattling noise, like that made by a rattlesnake. Kirby, who is an old lumberman, having lived his entire life in the mountains of Delaware County, N. Y., appeared wholly indifferent, and told Cortright they would hunt the rattler and dispatch it. Stepping to one side of the road into the thick undergrowth, Kirby felt something under his pooting, jumping back, and casting his eyes in front of him, he discovered a monster rattlesnake, coiled and ready to spring. The men retreated a few steps and, picking up several missiles, approached to within a few feet of the reptile, which was still basking in the sunshine, and soon succeeded in killing it. It measured nearly seven feet and had 14 rattles. Kirby tied a hickory withe about the reptile's neck, and the two lumbermen continued on their way toward home.

They had gone less than a fourth of a mile when they were again startled by a rattling noise. Believing there was a rattlesnake den not far distant, they concluded to change their course somewhat. They went to the left of the road and in the direction of the "Knob." Every step they took seemed to bring them nearer the noise, and they halted, and being tired sat down upon an elevated piece of ground to rest. While thus seated, several rattlesnakes passed through the brush a few feet in front or them. This aroused the travelers, for though Kirby there was no longer any doubt that they were in close proximity to a snake den, stepping to the edge of the knoll, and looking toward the bottom, a sight, the like of which they had never before seen, met their gaze. Upon stone and in the grass was a scores of rattlesnakes. Cortright, who has a bitter dislike for snakes, suggested to his companion that they retrace their steps, and leave the snakes undisturbed. Kirby, however, persuaded his companion to open a warfare. They gathered a heap of stones, and opened the battle. With the dropping of the first stone among the reptiles, the noise and din that went up was almost deafening. The two lumbermen continued to pour a volley of missiles into the den, until what snakes they had not killed had made their escape into the rocks and underbrush. The victors then gathered up the dead snakes. The killed numbered 18, measuring from 3½ to 5½ feet in length. Cortright and Kirby then proceeded on their way homeward. The above den is an old and noted one, being the one at which the late "Sam" Holms, a celebrated snake-charmer, used to capture many of the reptiles he exhibited throughout the States. Many are killed at this den every Summer.

TAXING BANKS AND CAPITAL.

THE FULL TEXT OF THE NEW LAW OF THIS STATE.

ALBANY, June 4.—The following is the text of the new law relative to the taxation of banks and moneyed capital:

SECTION 1. Every corporation, company, or joint stock association created under the laws of any other State or country, and the owners of shares of every such corporation, company, or joint stock association, who receive deposits, loan money, sell bills of exchange, or transact any business of banking or banker are engaged in business as bankers in this State, shall annually, on or before the 1st day of February in each year, pay to the Comptroller a tax of one-half of 1 per cent on the average of all sums of money used or employed by them in this State, during the year ending the preceding 31st day of December.

SEC. 2. In the list of taxes of every corporation, company, joint stock association, and of the officers, managers or agents thereof, who under the provisions of this act are liable to pay a State tax, to make return to the Comptroller in writing on or before the 1st day of February in each year, of the State tax to which they are liable under this act, the amount of money used or employed respectively on which such tax is based, which return shall be verified by oath or affirmation, and any failure or neglect to make such return or pay such tax, a penalty of ten per cent on the amount of tax due is hereby imposed; such penalty and the tax to be recovered by the people of this State, to be brought in any court of competent jurisdiction by the Attorney-General at the instance of the Comptroller.

SEC. 3. The stockholders in every bank, banking association, or trust company, organized under the authority of this State, or of the United States, shall be assessed and taxed on the value of their shares of stock therein, and such shares shall be included in the valuation of the personal property of such stockholders in the assessment of taxes at the place, city, town, or ward where such bank, banking association, or trust company is located, and not elsewhere, whether the said stockholder reside in said place, city, town, or ward or not, and the said stockholders shall be taxed each stockholder shall be allowed all the deductions and exemptions allowed by law in assessing the value of other taxable property belonging to individual citizens of this State, and the assessment or taxation shall not be at a greater rate than is made or assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of this State. In making such assessment there shall also be deducted from the value of such shares such sum as is in the same proportion to the surplus of such bank, banking association, or trust company, and in which any portion of their capital is invested, as which shall bear to the whole amount of the capital stock of said bank, banking association, or trust company. Nothing herein contained shall be held or construed to exempt the real estate of banks, banking associations, or trust companies from either State, county, or municipal taxes; but the same shall be subject to State, county, municipal, and other taxation to the same extent and rate, and in the same manner according to its value as other real estate is taxed.

SEC. 4. There shall be kept at all times in the office where the business of each bank, banking association, or trust company, organized under the authority of this State, or of the United States, shall be transacted, a full and accurate list of the names and residences of all the stockholders therein, and of the number of shares held by each; and such list shall be subject to the inspection of the officers authorized to assess taxes, during the business hours of such day in which business may be legally transacted. The managers or agents of any corporation, company, or joint stock association mentioned in the first section of this act shall keep at all times in the office where the business of such corporation, company, or joint stock association is transacted in this State, a full and accurate account of the moneys used or employed, and of the deposits therein, and such account shall be subject to the inspection of the Comptroller or of any clerk designated by him to inspect the same during business hours of any day on which business may be legally transacted.

SEC. 5. When the owner of stock in any bank, banking association, or trust company organized under the laws of this State or of the United States, shall not reside in the place where the bank, banking association, or trust company is located, the Collector and County Treasurer shall respectively, have the same power to collect the tax to be assessed by this act as they have by law when the person assessed has removed from the town, ward, or county in which the assessment was made, and the County Treasurer, Receiver of Taxes, or other officer authorized to receive such tax from the Collector, may all or either of them have action to collect the tax from the avails of the sale of the shares of stock, and the tax on the shares of said stock shall be and remain a lien thereon from the day when the property is by law assessed, till the payment of said tax; and if unpaid after such day, the transfer shall be void to such lien.

SEC. 6. For the purpose of collecting the taxes to be assessed under sections 3, 4, and 5 of this act, and in addition to any other law of this State, not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, relative to the imposition of assessment and collection of taxes, it shall be the duty of every such bank, banking association, or trust company, and the managing officer or officers thereof, to retain so much of any dividend or dividends belonging to such stockholder as shall be sufficient to pay the taxes payable in pursuance of sections 3, 4, and 5 of this act, until it shall be made to appear to such officer or officers that such taxes have been paid.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect immediately.

A THRIFTY WOMAN'S TREASURE.

WHAT WAS FOUND CONCEALED IN HER HOUSE AFTER HER DEATH.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., June 4.—Mrs. Patrick Finnegan, whose husband was killed by the cars on the Erie Railway, near Otisville, N. Y., in October last, died at her home, near Otisville, a few days ago. Patrick Finnegan and his wife were models of industry and economy, and in addition to a snug farm of 83 acres which they owned, they were supposed to have a little money ahead. Since Mrs. Finnegan's death it has been ascertained that they had $1,600 out at interest among farmers of this region, while safely hidden in the house was as much more in cash, the secret of the existence of which the widow kept hidden from everybody until a few days before her death, when, realizing that her end was near, she called the family and her five children, a girl of 15 years, to her bed-side, and told her there were some money hidden under the earth in the cellar. She did not want it disturbed, however, except in the event of her death. Besides this, she said, there was also some money under the carpet of the room in which she was lying. After her death, two neighbors made a search of the cellar, as indicated, was found between $600 and $800 in greenbacks, while under the carpet, as described, was found $600 more.

REGATTA AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 4.—To-day was the second and last day of the St. Johns Rowing Club intersectional regatta. The weather was clear and pleasant. The attendance was large. The races were rowed over a straight mile and a half course. The Senior single-scull race was won by R. G. Musgrove, of the St. Johns Club, beating O'Donnell, of the Neptunes; Rice, of the Pelicanolts, and Higgins, of the Osboms, in the order named. Time—10:30½. The Junior single-scull race was won by Lewis, of the St. Johns Club, defeating Burke, of the Neptunes, and Gallagher, of the Riverside, in the order named. Time—12:01. The race for four-oared skiffs was won by the Hibernias, defeating the Shoo-wee-os-ees, Burlingtons, and St. Johns, in the order named. Time—11:[illegible]. The six-oared race was won by the Hibernias, defeating the Shoo-wee-os-ees, Burlingtons, and St. Johns, in the order named. Time—[illegible]. The three-mile race was won by the Hibernias, defeating the Shoo-wee-os-ees, and one of three.

A SERIOUS HAZING SCRAPE

A WEST POINT "PREP" SHOOTS A FELLOW-STUDENT.

GRAVE RESULT OF PESTERING A TEXAN—THE SON OF SERGEANT-AT-ARMS THOMPSON SEVERELY WOUNDED WHILE RAGGERING A COMRADE.

HIGHLAND FALLS, June 4.—There has been another outrage, not strictly at West Point this time, though in close connection therewith, and happily not mysterious. The affair was the legitimate outcome of the hazing spirit among the preparatory students here, who imitate, of course, the doings of the boys at the Point. Its serious result will probably be a lesson long remembered. At about 9:30 this morning, Beaumont Buck, a young Texan, shot and severely wounded John G. Thompson, Jr., a son of the Hon. John G. Thompson, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives. Both young men are students at Col. Caleb Huse's school, where persons are prepared for admission to the West Point and Annapolis Academies. The facts, as gathered from eye-witnesses, are as follows:

The school at Highland Falls has some 35 students. The boys come from all sections of the country. Young Thompson is about 20 years old. He was preparing himself as a candidate for West Point, as also was young Beaumont Buck, who has been at Col. Huse's school some time. Buck only came to Highland Falls last Saturday. He is of about the same age as Thompson. Buck is said to possess an appointment to the Military Academy, and was to present himself for admission this season. The young man boarded at the school for a day or two, but since that time boarded with a Highland Falls family. When Buck came to the school Saturday the other boys wanted to have "a little fun with him," as was customary with new-comers. They cutdoed the Texan about one thing and another, to see what kind of a man he was. Buck did not take kindly to this treatment. When one of the boys inquired, "You're a h—l of a man from Texas, ain't you?" Buck answered, "Yes, and whenever you want anything from me, call around to my office, and you'll see me." Thompson is said to have called on Buck at his room on Sunday, and the two boys had some words. Buck called Thompson "a d—d old bluffer." Thompson told Buck he would not stand any one calling him "a bluffer," and Buck is said to have apologized for the expression. Thus things went on. The boys generally took an aversion to Buck, and it is probable the Texan was much annoyed. One day, at table, Buck was pestered by a boy with his knife. There were ladies present, and the boys gave Buck a hint that he should do differently by sending a fork to him, at which Buck felt deeply insulted.

For a day or two it was reported that Buck had said at West Point that he had "cleaned out" the whole crowd at the school. The shooting grew out of this reported statement. Col. Huse's boys had been at a recitation. At its conclusion, several of them—including Thompson, Buck, John C. Grout, of Detroit, Mich.; Joseph Murphy, of Brooklyn; E. C. Beede, of Minnesota, besides Reginal Huse, one of the instructors of the school—stepped out on the plazza. Thompson went up to Buck in the presence of the rest. Several of the students say that Thompson asked Buck if he told the Cadets at West Point that he had "cleaned out" the whole crowd at the school. Buck denied that he had made such a statement. Thompson said: "Well, you said words to that effect," and said he wanted Buck to rectify the statement. It is said that Buck did not make much of an effort to do so, but walked away from Thompson a distance of about six feet, putting his hand to his pistol pocket and saying, with considerable show of feeling, "I'll stand no more of this ——— fooling, and ——— all your boys, and ——— you." Thompson did not think Buck had a weapon, and said, "You can put your pistol or revolver, if you like," when Buck is said to have whipped out the weapon and fired. When Thompson saw the revolver he turned quickly, but the shot struck him in the lower part of the abdomen or in the groin, passing entirely through him, making a very dangerous wound. Buck shoved the revolver back in his pocket and fled.

Thompson exclaimed, "I'm shot, fellows!" and several of the students sprang to his side. The report of the pistol brought others running out of the house, and a party started in pursuit of Buck, and, although Col. Huse called for them to return, saying Buck still had the revolver, and might shoot again, a number continued the chase. The wounded youth was carried into the house, and Drs. Chase and Munro, of Highland Falls, and Surgeon Lippincott, of the West Point Military Academy, were sent for. They were soon in attendance, and Thompson's wound was dressed and bandaged. The bullet was found flattened out, in his clothing. The doctors agreed that Thomson had a strong constitution, and might survive the injury, but said it was a very dangerous wound, and the young man's condition is regarded as serious. His father was telegraphed at Washington, and he is hourly told to come on to Highland Falls without delay.

After the shooting, Buck, followed by his pursuers, ran up through Highland Falls to the office of Justice of the Peace Avery, when Buck gave himself up. The Texan told Judge Avery that he had been treated very badly by the other boys had insulted him, and used him worse than a "nigger." He said he was insulted again this morning by a man who was larger and stronger than he was, and a man of whom he was afraid. He said Thompson came up toward him, and he told him to desist; that Thompson took another step, and he fired. Reginald Huse, before spoken of, arrived at the Justice's office soon after Buck and made a complaint. Judge Avery committed the young man, without bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury. The affair has great excitement not only here, but at West Point, as the relations between the Academy and Col. Huse's school are intimate, and Thompson's father is a distinguished man. But little is known about Buck, but the shooting seems to show that the young man brought Texan notions North with him. He has an appointment to West Point from the Hon. Olin Wellborn, of Dallas, Representative in Congress from the Third District of Texas.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 5—1 A. M.—For the South Atlantic States, stationary or falling barometer, winds mostly from east to south, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather.

For the Gulf States, stationary or falling barometer, stationary or higher temperature, southerly winds, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, falling barometer, warmer southerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and local rains in the Ohio Valley.

For the lower lake region, falling barometer, stationary or higher temperature, winds mostly east to south, clear or partly cloudy weather, followed by increasing cloudiness and local rains.

For the Middle Atlantic States, falling barometer, warmer southerly winds, partly cloudy weather.

For the lower lake region, falling barometer, stationary or higher temperature, southerly winds, increasing cloudiness, and numerous rains.

For the upper lake region, falling barometer, stationary or higher temperature, partly cloudy or cloudy weather and numerous rains, southerly winds.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, stationary or falling, followed by rising barometer, southerly shifting to northerly winds, stationary or higher, followed by lower temperature, partly cloudy weather and local rains.

For the Pacific coast region, clear or partly cloudy weather.

The rivers will continue stationary or slowly rising.

Cautionary signals continue at Escanaba, Milwaukee, Section One, Chicago, Grand Haven, Section Three, Mackinaw City, Alpena, Port Huron, and Section Four.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1879.	1880.		1879.	1880.
3 A. M.	49°	48°	3:30 P. M.	72°	74°
6 A. M.	49°

SOLD EVERYWHERE. SOLD EVERYWHERE. SOLD EVERYWHERE. SOLD EVERYWHERE. SOLD EVERYWHERE. SOLD EVERYWHERE. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

LABORATORY, NO. 77 WEST THIRD-STREET, NEW-YORK CITY.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP AND BLOOD PURIFIER

CAUTION TO DRUGGISTS.---Beware of counterfeit medicines. I employ no traveling agents or runners to solicit trade from druggists. Be sure you get the genuine by purchasing it from the wholesale dealers herein mentioned.

A PURELY VEGETABLE MEDICINE, CONTAINING NO ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS.

Cures all Diseases of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Bowels, Skin, and Blood.

TESTIMONIALS.
Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.
New-London, Conn., March 16, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: The use of your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has entirely cured me of Dyspepsia and Headache. WM. H. STARR, Second.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.
Denmark, Miss., April 8, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: The use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has benefited me more for Dyspepsia than all other medicines I ever used. MARIE E. PHINN.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINT.
Havana, Ohio, May 1, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I can heartily recommend your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP as an effectual remedy for the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, Scrofula, &c. T. J. BROWN.

SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.
Lebanon, New-London County, Conn., May 24, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I have used your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Dyspepsia and Indigestion, with very beneficial results. HORACE D. STANTON.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.
Ledyard, New-London County, Conn., May 27, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I have used the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and believe it to be the best remedy in use for Dyspepsia and Stomach Difficulties. AMBROSE REYNOLDS.

CURES DYSPEPSIA.
Royalton, Ky., Jan. 30, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: Suffering from Dyspepsia and Lung Disease, I commenced the use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, a short trial of which effectually relieved me. R. FALERY.

SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.
New-London, Conn., March 12, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: Having made a trial of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, I have no hesitancy in pronouncing it the best medicine in use for Dyspepsia and Headache.

SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.
Lee, Me., April 6, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I was severely troubled with Dyspepsia, and was induced to try your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which has made a new man of me. I am now entirely free from this distressing disease. JAMES P. COALE.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINT.
Lee, Me., April 6, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I have been greatly benefited for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint by the use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. I would not be without it. SARAH CORBART.

SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.
Friar's Hill, West Va., May 21, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: The use of the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has relieved me of Dyspepsia of long standing. I advise all similarly afflicted to give it a trial. E. TAYLOR.

DYSPEPSIA CURED.
Shirland, Penn., April 10, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: This certifies that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP cured me of Dyspepsia after three doctors failed. I cannot recommend it too highly. H. A. R. BRATNEY.

SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.
Lee's Store, Fauquier County, Va.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I am pleased to inform you that the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured my wife of Dyspepsia. It also cured my two children of Worms, after everything else failed. J. P. OLINGER.

SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.
Collegeville, Penn., April 21, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I have received much relief for Dyspepsia by the use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. It is all it is recommended to be. A. VONEIDA.

SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.
Robetta, Ky., Feb. 11, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I do most heartily recommend the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP as a Liver, Kidney, and Dyspepsia remedy. E. R. MITCHAM.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.
Ledyard, New-London County, Conn.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I have used the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and believe it to be the best remedy in use for Dyspepsia and Stomach Difficulties. AMBROSE REYNOLDS.

SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.
Morrison, Ill., Feb. 21, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: Your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has benefited me more for Dyspepsia of long standing than all other medicines I ever used. I would say to all similarly afflicted, give the Blood Syrup a trial. Mrs. P. MORSE.

CURES DYSPEPSIA.
Six-Mile Grove, Iowa, March 16, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: This certifies that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP cured myself and wife of Dyspepsia and Sick Headache. J. H. GREEN.

SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.
Estill Flats, Ky., April 30, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: My wife has received great benefit for Dyspepsia by the use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. It cannot be recommended too highly. E. TACKETT.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.
Elizabeth, Ala., May 15, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I have been so fortunate as to procure some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Dyspepsia, and, after a short trial, I am convinced that it will effect a permanent cure. I. L. KING.

SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.
Maple, Ohio, May 8, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: This certifies that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has greatly relieved me for Dyspepsia. I recommend it to the public. RUFUS DAVIS.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.
Marsville, West Va., May 10, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I was troubled with Indigestion, and a short trial of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP gave me entire relief. It is all it is recommended to be. JAMES LEWIS.

SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.
Higginsville, Mo., April 28, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I was afflicted with Dyspepsia and Kidney Disease for some time, and procured some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which has entirely relieved me. My daughter has also been greatly benefited for General Debility, after receiving treatment from doctors for years to no advantage. Believing it to be a valuable medicine, I recommend it to all. S. R. McCORKER.

SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.
Terre Haute, Ind., April 15, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Indigestion and Impure Blood, and am convinced that it has no equal for those diseases. JAMES H. CLARK, No. 14 South 4th-st.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.
Mineral Wells, Wood County, West Va.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Dyspepsia and Sour Stomach, and have experienced much relief. I advise all similarly afflicted to give it a trial. SUSANNAH THOMPSON.

SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.
Lemont, Ill., May 21, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: After a short trial of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP I am convinced there is no better medicine. I was troubled with Dyspepsia for several years, but now have found relief at last. Mrs. MARY TECKTER.

LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA.
Fowlerville, Mich., March 18, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I was troubled with Dyspepsia for nine years, and have used various medicines, but have never found anything to give me the immediate relief that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has. I would recommend it to all those who are sufferers from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. CHARLES STRAWE.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.
Brooklyn, Kings County, N. Y.
Dr. Clark Johnson: Suffering for years with Dyspepsia, I was induced to give your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP a trial, and it completely cured me. I still take the Syrup for the purpose of regulating my bowels, for which I find it has no equal. Recommend persons seeking reference to me. CHARLES WEEKS, No. 190 Navy-st.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.
Linden, Lycoming County, Penn.
Dr. Clark Johnson: After spending over $200 doctoring for Dyspepsia without finding relief, I was advised to try your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which I did, and my health is now better than it has been for ten years. I recommend its use to all similarly afflicted. C. S. HEPBURN.

SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.
Washington, N. J., March 26, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I purchased some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Indigestion and Palpitation of the Heart, and it has proved to be all it is recommended. I advise suffering humanity to give it a trial. A. E. THOMSON.

CURES DYSPEPSIA.
Norwich, New-London County, Conn.
Dr. Clark Johnson: Your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Dyspepsia and Indigestion. Mrs. THOS. ROBINSON.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.
Augusta, Kennebec County, Me.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Dyspepsia and Indigestion, and find it all it is recommended to be. H. N. LEIGHTON.

TESTIMONIALS.
Dyspepsia and Indigestion

CURES DYSPEPSIA OF 40 YEARS' STANDING.
Pawtucket, R. I., March 11, 1879.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I never was in better health in my life than I am now, and it is all by using your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. I was always troubled with Dyspepsia and Indigestion from a child, and that is over 40 years, until I used your BLOOD SYRUP, which cured me. I have used it in my family for five years, and I would not be without it. I believe it to be one of the best medicines ever used for almost any disease, and I would advise every one having disease of the Stomach or Kidneys, or Neuralgia, to use it. Mrs. BETSY F. HOPKINS.

SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.
Pawtucket, March 12, 1879.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I was afflicted with what the doctors termed Dyspepsia for a number of years, and failing to get much relief, I was induced to try what virtue there was in your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and I must say, that it gave me more relief than all the medicine I have ever taken. Mrs. F. CUDWORTH.

DYSPEPSIA, LIVER AND KIDNEY DISEASE.
Providence, March 28, 1879.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I had a shock several years ago, and have been in poor health a long time. I had Dyspepsia, Liver and Kidney Disease. I am using your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and it has done me a good deal of good. I can now sit and sew most all day, which I could not do before I used your Syrup. Mrs. HICKS.

DYSPEPSIA AND NERVOUSNESS.
Olneyville, March 5, 1879.
Dr. Clark Johnson: Your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Dyspepsia. It is also good for Nervousness. J. L. SWEET.

SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.
Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y., March 24, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: This is to certify that I have been afflicted with Dyspepsia for a number of years, without finding relief from different medicines. At last I was induced to use your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, from which I obtained immediate relief. I am still using the Syrup, and have no hesitancy in pronouncing it the best medicine ever introduced. JOHN WILLIAMS, Brooklyn Ferry Company, foot of Grand-st.

DYSPEPSIA AND CONSTIPATION.
Rahway, N. J., Feb. 23, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: This is to certify that a short trial of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has greatly benefited me for Dyspepsia and Constipation. It also entirely relieved me of Rheumatism. I. GATHWAIT.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.
No. 64 South Fourth-st., Brooklyn, E. D.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I owe to your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP my release from a [illegible] Dyspepsia [illegible] dizziness and [illegible] produced great weakness, and my ambition deserted me. Everything I did was a severe task, and it was only with a struggle that I could get about to do my household work. Just then my husband obtained the agency for your medicine, and, hoping against hope, I determined to try it. The effect was immediately apparent; the use of one bottle cured me. M. A. LANE.

DYSPEPSIA.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Dyspepsia, (from which I suffered for five years,) with the happiest results. A few doses placed my stomach in a condition to digest food—thereby relieving me of those distressing pains experienced by dyspeptics after eating—and, although it at first caused occasional dizziness, this quickly disappeared on my continuing its use. My digestion is now almost perfect, and I feel greatly benefited. Yours, WILLIAM A. PIERMAN, No. 333 West 22d-st., New-York City.

LIVER COMPLAINT.
No. 613 Chapel-st., New-Haven, Conn.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I take pleasure in saying that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has been of great value to me for Liver Complaint and Biliousness. H. W. LESSEY.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.
Barronsville, N. Y., Feb. 25, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I was troubled with Dyspepsia and weak stomach, and your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP cured me. MARY ROSE.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.
New-London, Conn., March 12, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: Having made a trial of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, I have no hesitation in pronouncing it the best medicine in use for Dyspepsia and Headache. Mrs. E. L. BUSHNELL.

SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.
Dansville, N. Y., March 15, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: After suffering for a year with Dyspepsia, I was induced to use your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and it entirely cured me. I cannot recommend it too highly. A. McKEOWN.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.
North Troy, Vt., April 6, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: Being troubled with Dyspepsia, I commenced the use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and it speedily relieved me. I highly recommend it. A. J. KEATH.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.
Francesville, Pulaski County, Ind.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I was troubled for over six years with Dyspepsia and Indigestion, and was unable to find relief under the care of physicians, and concluded to try your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which effected a speedy and permanent cure. C. F. HATHAWAY.

SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.
Francesville, Pulaski County, Ind.
Dr. Clark Johnson: After suffering with Dyspepsia for 12 years, I am pleased to say your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has worked a permanent cure. FRANK McGINNIS.

SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.
Dade County, Ga., March 20, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: After suffering with Dyspepsia and Neuralgia for two years, I was persuaded to use four INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and have greatly benefited thereby. MARY H. SCEALF.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.
Cadiz, Ohio, March 30, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: Having been entirely cured of Dyspepsia by your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, I take pleasure in recommending it to all similarly afflicted. W. B. ADAMS.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.
Coxsackie, Albany County, N. Y.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I had the Dyspepsia, and a short trial of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has proved most beneficial to me. Mrs. POTTER.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.
Drake's Creek, Madison County, Ark.
Dr. Clark Johnson: By the permission of your agent I tried some of your wonderful INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. I was suffering with Dyspepsia and Indigestion, and it has cured me. GEORGE THOMAS.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.
New-Hanover, Penn., March 19, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I hereby certify that I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Dyspepsia and Indigestion, and I do not believe it can be equaled for that disease. H. LEIDY.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.
Sandwich, De Kalb County, Ill.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I purchased some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP from your agent, and it has completely cured me of Dyspepsia. It is the best medicine I ever used. HIRAM F. ALLEN.

SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.
Granville, Mifflin County, Penn.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I was afflicted for a number of years with Dyspepsia and Indigestion, and tried all the known remedies without success, until I tried your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and was effectually cured. Mrs. M. E. OWENS.

DYSPEPSIA CURED.
Brookville, Ohio, March 15, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Dyspepsia and Rheumatism, and it has done wonders for me. I cannot recommend it too highly. JOHN LANDIS.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.
Lexington, McLean County, Ill.
Dr. Clark Johnson: Your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP cured me of Dyspepsia and Sick Headache of long standing, and I feel it my duty to make this statement for the benefit of others. S. L. ROBERTS.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.
Brookville, Ohio, March 16, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: After a fair trial of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Nervousness, Indigestion, and Rheumatism, I can truthfully say that it has done me twice the amount of good that my physician did in the same length of time. A. H. SEIBERT.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.
Harrison, Ohio, Jan. 30, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I was severely afflicted with Dyspepsia, and tried various medicines without effect. At last I was induced to use your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and after a fair trial it completely cured me. It is the best medicine in use for that disease. JOSEPH THOMPSON.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINT.
New-Castle, Cal., March 1, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I have used the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Indigestion and Liver Complaint, and have received much relief therefrom. Mrs. ELENA LOTHROP.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.
Jacksonville, Ill., March 25, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I was afflicted with Dyspepsia for more than a year, and was persuaded to use your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which has given me great relief. T. S. HORNOR.

TESTIMONIALS.
Liver Complaint.

LIVER COMPLAINT.
New-York, June 3, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I have suffered from Liver Complaint and Rheumatism for years, and have used various remedies, including [illegible], without avail. A friend recommended your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and, from the first dose I took, its effect has been most satisfactory—beyond all my expectations. I have only used three bottles, but the effect it has produced on my health is worth hundreds of dollars. It does all you claim for it; cures thoroughly; restores health; imparts new life and vigor. Several of my friends who have suffered much from Liver Complaint and could obtain no relief from other medicines and medical treatment, have used your medicine, and its effect in their cases is the same as my own—most satisfactory. I consider your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, without exception, the greatest medicine I have ever known, and firmly believe that there is no case of Liver Disease, Malaria, or Rheumatism that it will not cure. Words cannot express my appreciation of the value of your medicine as a remedy, and the comfort I now experience from its use. Mrs. P. A. GILLESPIE, No. 308 East 118th-st.

LIVER COMPLAINT.
Brooklyn, May 26, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I have taken your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for some time past, and wish to recommend it to suffering humanity. For many years I have been afflicted with torpid liver and overcharge of bile in my system, causing great dizziness in my head. There was so much bile in my blood it discolored my skin. I had taken but half a small bottle when I could see a change; my skin began to grow more clear, and after I had taken four small bottles, I am so greatly relieved I think it is not necessary to take any more. HARRIET BABCOCK, No. 1836 Lexington-av., Brooklyn.

LIVER COMPLAINT.
Millington, Mich., March 12, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: After a fair trial of the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP I find it to be all it is recommended for Liver Complaint. Mrs. HENRY FOSTER.

LIVER COMPLAINT.
Vallonia Springs, N. Y., April 2, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I was troubled with my lungs and liver, and by the advice of your agent I was induced to use your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which has proved to be the best remedy I ever tried. D. S. SEWARD.

LIVER COMPLAINT.
Henry's, N. C., March 15, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I was a sufferer from Liver Complaint, and failed to procure relief from physician and various medicines. At last I bought some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, a short trial of which cured me. MARGARET L. KELLY.

LIVER COMPLAINT.
Shawnee, Perry County, Ohio.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I was severely afflicted with Liver Complaint, and the use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP effectually cured me. CATHARINE EDWARDS.

LIVER COMPLAINT.
Cromwell, Iowa, April 6, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: For the past two years I have been troubled with Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Costiveness, and a bad taste in my mouth. I was induced to use your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and it has greatly improved my health. Mrs. THOS. BERKELEYHER.

LIVER COMPLAINT.
Stroud, Ill., April 20, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I have used the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for inactivity of the Liver, with the most beneficial results. Mrs. MINERVA WHITE.

LIVER COMPLAINT.
Westfield, Ind., April 10, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I have used the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Liver Complaint and Chills and Fever, and been greatly benefited thereby. ALSON H. PIERCE.

LIVER AND KIDNEY DISEASE.
Good Hope, N. C., April 5, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: Being troubled with Liver and Kidney Disease, I was induced to try your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and have received much relief therefrom. NICHOLAS THOMPSON.

LIVER AND KIDNEY DISEASE.
Shaftsbury, Vt., May 10, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: Your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP is the best medicine I ever used for Liver and Kidney Disease. Other members of my family have also been greatly benefited by it. Mrs. H. D. NILES.

LIVER COMPLAINT.
Smithville, Miss., April 26, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I was severely afflicted with Liver Complaint and Pain in my Breast and Shoulders, and after a short trial of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, I found wonderful relief. It is the most valuable medicine I ever used. JAMES TUBB, Sr.

LIVER COMPLAINT.
Durand, Mich., April 12, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: The use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has benefited my wife more for Liver Complaint than any other medicine she ever tried. It also cured my little girl of Piles. STANLEY DENIKE.

LIVER COMPLAINT.
Montevallo, Ala., May 5, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I was severely afflicted with Liver Complaint for several years, and the use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP cured me after doctors failed. I now enjoy the best of health. T. H. WILKS.

LIVER COMPLAINT.
Carl Junction, Mo., April 1, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: Being troubled with Liver Complaint, I procured some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, from which I have obtained great relief. I do not hesitate to recommend it to the afflicted. Mrs. RONY.

LIVER AND KIDNEY DISEASE.
Newbern, Tenn., April 10, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I have been troubled with Neuralgia and Disease of the Stomach, Liver, and Kidneys for five years, and I have received more benefit from a short trial of the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP than from all other medicines I ever used. Mrs. E. G. HOLLAND.

LIVER COMPLAINT.
Gibson, N. Y., April 10, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: Being a sufferer from Liver Complaint, I was induced to use your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, a short trial of which entirely cured me. N. E. BREES.

LIVER AND KIDNEY DISEASE.
Fayette, Penn., April 12, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: A short trial of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has greatly benefited me for Liver and Kidney Disease and Impure Blood. I am convinced that it will effect a permanent cure. Mrs. SADIE EWING.

LIVER COMPLAINT.
Fayetteville, Penn., April 9, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I was afflicted with Liver Complaint and Neuralgia for three years, and obtained no relief until I used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, from which I have received great relief. Mrs. MARGRETA COUP.

LIVER COMPLAINT.
Buffalo Ford, Randolph County, N. C.
Dr. Clark Johnson: This is to certify that I had Liver Complaint for 15 years, and was cured by the use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. I cannot recommend it too highly. Mrs. F. COWARD.

LIVER COMPLAINT.
Pricetown, Highland County, Ohio.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Liver Complaint, and have found it to be just as recommended. My family have also used it with beneficial results. SAMUEL MOUNT.

LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA.
Hollowtown, Ohio, Feb. 7, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I have used the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP myself and in my family, and find it to be a valuable medicine for Headache, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and Pain in my Kidneys. CATHARINE DAVIDSON.

LIVER COMPLAINT.
New-Woodside, Iowa, March 7, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I was a sufferer from Liver Complaint and Piles for several years, and failed to procure relief until I commenced using your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which speedily cured me. JAMES BRADEN.

LIVER COMPLAINT.
Convoy, Ohio, Feb. 24, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I have been using your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP in my family for Liver Complaint and Chills, with highly beneficial results. G. A. KIENGLER.

LIVER COMPLAINT.
Robetta, Ky., Feb. 13, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: Having tried your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Torpid Liver, I cheerfully recommend it to all similarly afflicted. ISAAC WHITWORTH.

LIVER COMPLAINT.
Unionville, Ill., March 3, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: After suffering for 10 years with Diseased Liver, I was induced to use your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which worked like magic. I can with confidence recommend it to the afflicted. W. F. CURTIS.

LIVER AND KIDNEY DISEASE.
Terre Haute, Ind., April 16, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: Your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has benefited me more for Liver and Kidney Disease than any other medicine I ever used. WILLIAM CLARK.

TESTIMONIALS.
Rheumatism and Kidney Complaint.

REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.
Stroud, Ill., April 25, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I have obtained great relief for Rheumatism by the use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. I now feel 20 years younger. ALFRED BARBER.

REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.
Stoneville, N. C., April 14, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I was suffering with Rheumatism considerably, and commenced the use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which relieved me entirely. I recommend it to all similarly afflicted. J. W. PRICE.

FOR KIDNEY DISEASES.
Stoneville, N. C., April 7, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I have used your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Kidney Disease, and it has restored my appetite and strength and greatly improved my general health. J. W. MOORE.

FOR KIDNEY DISEASES.
Maiden Rock, Wis., May 5, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I was troubled with Kidney Affection and Constipation, and was unable to get about. I found no relief until I used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which speedily restored me to health and strength. PETER, H. R. CASWELL.

FOR KIDNEY DISEASES.
Grattan, Kent County, Mich.
Dr. Clark Johnson: After a short trial of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP I have been permanently cured of Disease of the Kidneys and Lame Back. I now pronounce myself a well woman, and would recommend your valuable medicine to all who are afflicted. POLLY TRASK.

KIDNEY COMPLAINT.
Newburgh, Penn., May 8, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: Being afflicted with Kidney Disease, I was induced to use some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and it speedily cured me. For that disease it has no equal. FRED. LATSBAUGH.

REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.
Shawnee, Perry County, Ohio.
Dr. Clark Johnson: The use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has entirely cured me of Rheumatism. I have also used your medicine in my family and can recommend it as a valuable family remedy. ERASTUS F. FRANCIS.

KIDNEY COMPLAINT.
Casey's Creek, Ky., March 22, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: A short trial of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP completely cured me of Kidney Complaint. It cannot be recommended too highly. DANIEL BROWN.

REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.
Jacksonville, Ill., May 1, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: The use of your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP cured me of Rheumatism and pains in my side of 10 years' standing. W. C. EVENS.

REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.
Mowersville, Penn., May 7, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: The use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP cured me of a long-standing attack of Rheumatism. I cannot recommend it too highly. ANDREW W. STOUFFER.

RHEUMATISM CURED.
Henry's, N. C., March 15, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: A short trial of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Rheumatism of several years' standing. T. J. KELLY.

RHEUMATISM CURED.
Ox Bow, Nuckolls County, Neb.
Dr. Clark Johnson: My wife was troubled with Rheumatism for six years, being unable to do her house-work, and could not walk without the aid of a cane. At the suggestion of your Agent, I procured some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which I gave to her, and in a very short time she was entirely well and able to attend to her work. Before trying your medicine I spent over $200 for doctors without effect. After this wonderful cure, I do not hesitate to say that it is the best medicine in the world. C. CASSENS.

FOR KIDNEY DISEASES.
Sharon, Minn., April 10, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: The use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has given me much relief for Kidney Complaint. I would not be without it. JOHN BENNETT.

REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.
Lemont, Ill., May 5, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I take pleasure in saying that the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP is the best medicine I ever used for Rheumatism, Heartburn, Headache, and, in fact, for all the ills flesh is heir to. ANTHONY KENNEY.

KIDNEY COMPLAINT.
Convoy, Van Wert County, Ohio.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Kidney Disease, and find it to be a valuable remedy. JOSEPH WASE.

FOR KIDNEY DISEASES.
East Lempster, Sullivan County, N. H.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Kidney Complaint and Headache with very beneficial results, and can therefore recommend it highly. C. E. DAVIS.

RHEUMATISM CURED.
No. 263 Classon-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dr. Clark Johnson: Being a sufferer for years with Chronic Rheumatism, I was induced to make a trial of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. I found permanent relief. GEORGE HICKS.

KIDNEY DISEASE.
No. 110 Skillman-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dr. Clark Johnson: For years I was afflicted with Kidney Disease, but soon after I commenced using your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP I found permanent relief. Mrs. S. WORTH.

RHEUMATISM AND KIDNEY COMPLAINT.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I give my testimony with pleasure to the beneficial result of your BLOOD PURIFIER. My kidneys were out of order, and the result was Rheumatism in my right knee, joint swollen twice the size of natural and very painful. A bottle of the large size made a perfect cure. I will also say my digestion has improved so that I can eat anything within reach. F. V. MARRON, No. 19 Beach-st., New-York City.

INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM.
Oneida Community, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I was severely afflicted with inflammatory rheumatism, and by the use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP I have been effectually relieved. Mrs. MARY TAYLOR.

CURES SCIATICA.
Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y., Feb. 28, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I was troubled with sciatica for some time, and having made a trial of your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, I am now entirely free from pain. Mrs. JOHNSON, Family Nurse, No. 265 South 2d-st.

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.
Valley Falls, R. I., March 11, 1879.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I have used your most excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Kidney Complaint, and my son has taken it for weakness, and it has helped us the most of anything we ever tried. WM. V. BAGLEY.

REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.
Potter's Hollow, Albany County, N. Y.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I was troubled with Dyspepsia and Rheumatism, and failed to find relief until I tried your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which soon proved effectual. All similarly afflicted should give it a trial. Mrs. E. SNYDER.

REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.
Rouse's Point, Clinton County, N. Y.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I take pleasure in saying that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP is the best remedy I ever used for Rheumatism, Heartburn, Sick Headache, and, in fact, all the ills flesh is heir to. If it were not for your medicine I would now be laid up. CORNELIA I. WALKER.

ANOTHER SUFFERER.
East Lyme, Conn., March 1, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I was afflicted with Kidney Disease for 18 years, and tried doctors and medicine without effect. At last I procured some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and it speedily cured me. I now feel like a new person. Mrs. WM. PARLOW.

KIDNEY COMPLAINT.
Flanders, Conn., March 3, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: The use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has given me much relief for Kidney Complaint. All similarly afflicted should give it a trial. Mrs. A. SHERMAN.

FOR KIDNEY DISEASES.
Crown Point, Ind., Feb. 20, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: By the advice of your agent, I commenced using the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Kidney Disease and Piles, and, after a fair trial, it entirely cured me. It also cured my daughter of Consumption, after doctors failed. I cannot recommend your medicine too highly. SARAH J. HAYWOOD.

REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.
Fowlerville, Mich., March 13, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: The use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has greatly benefited me for Rheumatism and loss of appetite. I would encourage all to use it. Mrs. S. M. GLENN.

REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.
Good Spring, N. C., April 8, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: The use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has greatly benefited me for Rheumatism. I advise all similarly afflicted to give it a trial. JOSEPH THOMPSON.

TESTIMONIALS.
Stomach Diseases.

DISEASE OF THE STOMACH AND LIVER.
New-Providence, N. J., April 8, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: Mine has been an obstinate case of Stomach and Liver trouble, causing severe pain and an oppressed feeling about the heart. I have doctored with one of the most eminent physicians in New-York City and others, all to no purpose. When I saw your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP indorsed by so many in all our papers, I concluded to try it. The effect is good; I find I am gaining my strength, have less pain, and am confident that it is restoring all the functions of my body so that they are performing their offices as they have done for years. Most gladly do I recommend to the suffering such a genuine Blood Purifier as yours. Mrs. JENNIE C. RANDALL.

DISEASE OF THE STOMACH.
Sullivan, Ind., April 8, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I was troubled with Diseased Stomach, Fever, and Hemorrhage of the Bowels, and by using the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP I have obtained wonderful relief. JOSEPH GREEN.

DISEASE OF THE STOMACH AND LIVER.
Mystic River, Conn., Jan. 8, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I was a sufferer from Dyspepsia and Disease of the Stomach and Liver for four years, and received treatment from doctors without effect. Hearing of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, I procured some, and it has effectually restored my health. BENJAMIN S. HEWITT.

DISEASE OF THE STOMACH AND LIVER.
North Bennington, Vt., May 10, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I have used the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Disease of Stomach and Liver, and also for Humor, and can say I have never found any medicine to equal it. EMILY A. NILES.

DISEASE OF THE STOMACH AND LIVER.
Drake's Branch, Va., April 10, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I find for Disease of the Stomach and Liver that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has no equal. I highly recommend its use. EMILY E. TERRELL.

DISEASE OF THE STOMACH AND LIVER.
Merriton, March 4, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Disease of the Stomach and Liver, and have been much benefited thereby. A. J. VINCENT.

DISEASE OF THE STOMACH.
Robinson, Ill., March 1, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I have used your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Disease of the Stomach and Dyspepsia with very beneficial results. I would not be without it. W. H. MOSHIER.

DISEASE OF THE STOMACH AND LIVER.
Lemont, Ill., May 18, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: The use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has greatly benefited me for Disease of the Stomach and Liver, and have been much benefited thereby. P. HONK.

DISEASES OF THE STOMACH.
Bennington, Wyoming County, N. Y.
Dr. Clark Johnson: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has done wonders for me. I was troubled with Cankered and Diseased Stomach, and spent hundreds of dollars on physicians, but found no relief until I used your medicine, which effectually cured me. ESTHER H. C. BARBER.

DISEASE OF THE STOMACH.
Sandy Hill, Washington County, N. Y.
Dr. Clark Johnson: This is to certify that your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which I procured from your agent, permanently cured me of Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, and Indigestion, with which I suffered for three years. Mrs. M. GUY.

DISEASE OF THE STOMACH.
Halsey Valley, Tioga County, N. Y.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I was troubled with Derangement of the Stomach, which your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP soon effectually relieved. Mrs. RUTH VAN MARTER.

DISEASE OF THE STOMACH.
Hornby, Steuben County, N. Y.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Pain in the Stomach, and can recommend it to all similarly affected. L. I. STANTON.

CURED AFTER MANY YEARS' SUFFERING WITH LUNGS AND STOMACH.
No. 240 West 36th-st., City.
Dr. Clark Johnson: For several years I have had trouble with my stomach and lungs. By the persuasion of a friend I commenced the use of the BLOOD PURIFIER, and I will say that the change from sickness to comparative health has almost been miraculous. There is one thing that I noticed—my digestion became better and my nerves quieted, so that I could sleep again with comfort. I think it is the best family medicine in the world. J. W. GATHIN.

DISEASE OF THE STOMACH AND LIVER.
Troy, Iowa, Feb. 25, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: Having used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP in my family, I have no hesitancy in pronouncing it the best remedy for Disordered Stomach and Liver I ever tried. CORNELIUS SULLIVAN.

FOR THE STOMACH.
Marshall, Lyon County, Minn.
Dr. Clark Johnson: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has been used by me with very beneficial results. I was troubled with Cramps. W. L. GOODRICH.

CRAMP IN STOMACH.
Cross Hill, Waterloo County, Ontario.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I was troubled with Cramps in my Stomach and Loss of Appetite. Your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP effected a speedy cure. NANCY LEE.

DISEASE OF THE STOMACH.
N. Dennis, Barnstable County, Mass.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I was troubled for a long time with Stomach Disease, and a short trial of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP effectually cured me. Mrs. PHILLIP HOUSE.

DISEASES OF THE STOMACH AND LIVER.
Thetford, Orange County, Vt.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Disease of the Stomach and Liver, and can say I never found anything to equal it. Mrs. MARY BURR.

DISEASE OF THE STOMACH.
Waynesville, Bartholomew County, Ind.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I was troubled with Pain in my Stomach, and your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP gave me relief after doctors failed. HENRY NORMAN.

DISEASE OF THE STOMACH.
Hebeville, Harrison County, West Va.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I have used your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for some time, and can truthfully say that it is superior to any known medicine for the stomach, and also for purifying and regulating the whole system. Having been relieved by the use of it, I can candidly recommend it to all who may be afflicted with any disease arising from impurities in the blood. I would not be without it for ten times the cost. B. F. GRIFFIN.

DISEASE OF THE STOMACH.
Havre de Grace, Harford County, Md.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I was troubled with Derangement of the Stomach and Dyspepsia, and found more relief from your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP than from any medicine I have ever taken. Mrs. GRAY DULLY.

DISEASE OF THE STOMACH.
Dansville, N. Y., March 16, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Disease of the Stomach and Liver, and have been much benefited thereby. E. COWLES.

DISEASE OF THE STOMACH.
New-Paris, Penn., March 12, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Disease of the Stomach and Nervousness. I cannot recommend it too highly. Mrs. E. SUNAMAKER.

GREATLY BENEFITED.
Ostend, Lamar County, Ala.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and have been greatly benefited thereby. I cheerfully recommend its use to suffering humanity. M. C. McREYNOLDS.

South Windham, Cumberland County, Me.
Dr. Clark Johnson: Suffering for a long time with Sciatic Rheumatism, without obtaining relief from various medicines, I was advised to make a trial of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which I did, and it soon restored me to perfect health. SAMUEL HAWKES.

Georgetown, Pettis County, Mo.
Dr. Clark Johnson: This is to certify that your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP cured me of Sciatic Rheumatism after trying various other medicines without effect. B. E. EDWARDS.

DISEASE OF THE STOMACH.
Rock Valley, Sioux County, Iowa.
Dr. Clark Johnson: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has greatly benefited me for Disease of the Stomach of twenty years' standing. It is the best medicine I ever used, and I recommend it to suffering humanity. CHARLOTTE ALLISON.

SOUR STOMACH.
Pierceton, Kosciusko County, Ind.
Dr. Clark Johnson: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has effectually cured me of the disagreeable disease, Sour Stomach. It also cured my wife, who had been confined to her bed, being delicate. THOMAS LINE.

TESTIMONIALS.
Chills and Fever.

CHILLS AND FEVER.
Lamong, Ind., April 2, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: My son was a sufferer from Chills and Bilious Fever, and failed to procure the desired relief until he commenced the use of your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. J. R. BARKER.

CURES FEVER.
Dennis, Kan., March 24, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and find it very beneficial for Liver trouble and general derangement of the system. I was suffering from Bilious Fever in the Summer of 1878, when your Syrup was recommended to me. I tried it, and it proved itself to be just the medicine I needed. Since that time I have used it when suffering with Inflammation of the Liver, and have often recommended it to friends, who have found it a remedy for Stomach and Liver Disease and Impure Blood. JOSEPH SYWAN.

CHILLS CURED.
Stump Point, Tenn., April 12, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: Your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Liver Disease and Chills of long standing. It is the best medicine in use. L. T. MADDOX.

CHILLS AND FEVER CURED.
New-Providence, N. J., April 3, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I have used your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP in my family for Chills and Fever, Biliousness, Headache, &c., and can recommend it to all as a valuable family medicine. AMOS POTTER.

CURES FEVER.
Opolis, Kan., Feb. 3, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: Your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP entirely cured me of Bilious Fever. It is the best medicine I ever used in my family. SALINA J. DAVIS.

CHILLS AND FEVER.
Opolis, Kan., March 30, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: This is to certify that a short trial of the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP cured me of Chills and Fever. It is an invaluable remedy. JOSEPH DENTON.

CHILLS AND FEVER.
Fairmount, Ind., April 15, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: Your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP cured me of Chills and Fever after various other medicines failed. WILLIAM F. CARTER.

CHILLS CURED.
Mecklenburg County, Va., April 15, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: This certifies that the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP cured me of Chills and Swimming in the Head. It is the best medicine I ever used. L. T. NEWCOMB.

FEVER AND AGUE.
Franklin, N. J., May 3, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I want to give my unsolicited testimony to one of the best medicines in the world. I was troubled with Fever and Ague, off and on, for two years, and tried all the best known remedies to no effect. Having heard of the wonderful effects of the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, I procured some, and am pleased to say it is all it is claimed to be. I advise all who are afflicted to give it a trial, feeling confident they will be satisfied with its results. ABRAHAM NETHERWOOD, Boss Spinner in Underhill's Wool Mill.

MALARIAL FEVER.
Franklin, N. J., March 15, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I was a sufferer from Malarial Fever for two years, and unable to work. I tried several doctors and numerous medicines, but all to no purpose. At last I obtained a bottle of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and before I had finished three-fourths of it I was as well as I ever was in my life. FREDERICK JENKINS.

CURES AGUE.
Owosso, Mich., April 15, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: A short trial of the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP cured me of Ague. Your medicine cannot be recommended too highly. MARY UPTON.

CHILLS AND FEVER.
Center City, Texas, May 10, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for my children in cases of Chills and Fever, and am thoroughly convinced of its healing properties. S. E. FISHER.

CHILLS AND FEVER.
Lamont, Ill., May 14, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: This is to certify that a short trial of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP cured me of Chills and Fever. Mrs. JOHN SHULTZ.

FEVER AND AGUE.
Damariscotta Mills, Lincoln County, Me.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I was troubled with dizziness in the head and bad blood, and the use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP effectually relieved me. I now enjoy better health than I have in 30 years. MELINDA MERRIS.

CHILLS AND FEVER.
Farmington, Strafford County, N. H.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Chills and Fever, and take pleasure in testifying to the great benefit I have derived from it. JAMES A. McLANE.

FEVER AND AGUE.
Hyde Park, Lackawanna County, Penn.
Dr. Clark Johnson: The use of your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has entirely cured me of Fever and Ague. GEORGE A. BROWN.

CURES AGUE.
Northumberland, Northumberland County, Penn.
Dr. Clark Johnson: The use of your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has completely cured me of Fever and Ague. DANIEL MILLER.

CHILLS AND FEVER CURED.
Brookneal, Campbell County, Va.
Dr. Clark Johnson: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Chills and Fever, after other medicines failed. It acts finely on the liver and bowels, and is a good blood purifier. W. PRINGLE.

CURES FEVER.
Brookneal, Campbell County, Va.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I was severely afflicted with Bilious Fever, and failed to find relief until I tried your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which entirely cured me. JAS. M. HUNTER.

CHILLS AND FEVER CURED.
Harwood Island, Ark., Feb. 7, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: The use of your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP cured my little daughter of Chills and Fever after the doctors failed. It also cured me of nervous headache. S. J. MITCHELL.

ANOTHER SUFFERER.
Harwood Island, Ark., Feb. 10, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: Your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP is the best medicine I ever used for Chills and Fever. A short trial entirely cured me. SAMUEL LOYD.

NEVER FAILS TO CURE.
Harwood Island, Ark., Feb. 10, 1880.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I procured some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP from your agent for Chills and Fever, and it speedily cured me. GEORGE CLEERY.

CHILLS CURED.
Jacksonville, Lonoke County, Ark.
Dr. Clark Johnson: This is to certify that your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has completely cured me of Chills. I advise all similarly afflicted to give it a trial. CARL RIGHT.

CHILLS CURED.
Kerry, Pike County, Ark.
Dr. Clark Johnson: This is to certify that I have been entirely cured of Chills by the use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. I recommend its use to suffering humanity. WM. SELF.

CURES CHILLS.
Stafford Mills, Pickens County, Ala.
Dr. Clark Johnson: This is to certify that your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP cured me of Chills after all other medicines failed. H. F. WOOD.

CHILLS AND FEVER CURED.
Fowler, Benton County, Ind.
Dr. Clark Johnson: This is to certify that your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured my wife, who was severely afflicted with Chills and Fever. It is undoubtedly the greatest Fever and Ague Remedy known. It not only cures that disease, but will cure almost any disease human flesh is heir to. THOMAS CASSIDY.

CHILLS CURED.
Brazil, Clay County, Ind.
Dr. Clark Johnson: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Chills of one year's standing. I recommend its use to suffering humanity. F. ROCKHILL.

CHILLS CURED.
Patricksburg, Owen County, Ind.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for general debility and Chills, and it made a new man of me. I highly recommend it. ROBERT McINTIRE.

CURES CHILLS.
Oak, Pulaski County, Ind.
Dr. Clark Johnson: I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Chills, with complete satisfaction, and do not hesitate to recommend it to the afflicted. A. L. PARCEL.

CHILLS AND FEVER CURED.
Oak, Pulaski County, Ind.
Dr. Clark Johnson: The use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured my little boy of Chills and Fever. It is an invaluable medicine. LOVINA DILTS.

LIST OF WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP.

NEW-YORK CITY, N. Y.
Bruen, Hobart & Co., 214 Fulton-st.
McKesson & Robbins, 91 Fulton-st.
W. H. Schieffelin & Co., 170 and 172 William-st.
Hall & Ruckel, 218 Greenwich-st.
F. E. Van Duser, 35 Barclay-st.
[illegible] & Fulton, 18 Cedar-st.
Chas. N. Crittenton & Co., 115 Fulton-st.
David H. Sweet & Co., 28 Barclay-st.
[illegible] Fougera, 30 North William-st.
Bent, Good & Co., 28 Park-place.
[illegible], 8 Gold-st.
Walter Adams, 75 John-st.
[illegible] & Elliott, 11 Gold-st.
Daniel & Co., 18 Cedar-st.
Frazier & Lee, 20 College-place.
Tarrant & Co., 278 Greenwich-st.
P. W. Robinson & Son, 182 Greenwich-st.
[illegible] & Gardiner, 15 Gold-st.
John F. Henry, 150 William-st.
[illegible] Pennington & Co., 72 John-st.
[illegible] H. Ambler & Co., 56 Vesey-st.

NEW-ORLEANS, LA.
I. L. Lyons, corner Camp and Gravier sts.
[illegible]
Nicholas [illegible], corner Peter and Olivier sts., Algiers, La.

OTTUMWA, IOWA.
J. L. Taylor & Co.

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.
Johnston, Holloway & Co., 602 Arch-st.
French, Richards & Co., corner 10th and Market-sts.
Barker, Moore & Mein, 609 Market-st.
Smith, Kline & Co., 309 and 311 North 3d-st.

PITTSBURG, PENN.
George A. Kelly & Co.
Harris & Ewing, Liberty, corner 10th-st.

PEORIA, ILL.
Singer & Wheeler.
Colburn, Birks & Co., 218 South Washington-st.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Langley & Michael, 100 and 102 Front-st.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
Richardson & Co., 710 North Main-st.
Meyer Bros. & Co., 3 North Second-st.
A. A. Mellier, 709 and 711 Washington-av.
Collins Bros., 122 North Second-st.
Geo. H. Hopkins & Co., 309 and 311 [illegible]

ST. PAUL, MINN.
Noyes Bros. & Cutler, [illegible] Robert-st.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.
Samuel I. Smith & Co.

SPRINGFIELD, MO.
William A. Hall.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Chas. W. Snow & Co., [illegible]
Kenyon, Potter & Co.
Moore & Hubbard, [illegible] South Salina-st.

TRENTON, N. J.
Samuel Dickenson.

TOLEDO, OHIO.
Walding, Kinnan & Co.
West & Truax.

WILLIMANTIC, CONN.
E. M. Thorne.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
Shepard & Hazeltine, corner Pearl and Ottawa sts.

BURLINGTON, IOWA.
C. P. Squires & Co., 112, 114 Jefferson-st.
Reynolds & Churchill, 617 N. Main-st.

YORK, PENN.
Wm. Smith & Co., No. 3 East Market-st.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
Stewart & Barry, No. 33 Washington-st.
A. Kiefer.

ATLANTA, GA.
Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Geo. L. Claflin & Co., 62, 64, & 66 S. Main-st.

BOSTON, MASS.
Weeks & Potter, 360 Washington-st.
Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., 38 Hanover-st.
Gilman Bros., [illegible]
Smith, Doolittle & Smith.

BALTIMORE, MD.
Wm. H. Brown & Bro., 25 South Sharp-st.
Thomsen & Muth, 15 German-st.
[illegible]
Canby, Gilpin & Co., corner Light and Lombard sts.

CHICAGO, ILL.
Van Schaack, Stevenson & Co., 92 and 94 Lake-st.
Morrison, Plummer & Co., 52 and 54 Lake-st.
Fuller & Fuller, [illegible]
Tolman & King, 41 Lake-st.
Lord, Stoutenburgh & Co., 88 Wabash-av.

CHARLESTON, S. C.
Dowie & Moise.
Dr. H. Baer, [illegible] Hayne-st.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.
John D. Park & Sons, 175 Sycamore-st.
[illegible] & Co., [illegible] Walnut-st.
J. G. Burdsall & Co.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.
Benton, Myers & Co., 127 Water-st.
Strong, Cobb & Co., 118 and 120 Superior-st.

DETROIT, MICH.
Swift & Dodds, 14 Woodward-av.
Farrand, Williams & Co., 11 Larned-st.
T. H. Hinchman & Sons, 40 Jefferson-av.

ELMIRA, N. Y.
Gerrity & Hummell, [illegible] Lake-st.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.
L. H. Brunswig.

FORT WAYNE, IND.
Meyer Bros. & Co.

GALVESTON, TEXAS.
Thompson, Schott & Co., corner Avenue A and Tremont-st.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.
Sanford, Chamberlain & Albers.

KANSAS CITY, MO.
Woodward, Faxon & Co., 511 Delaware-st.
Meyer Bros. & Co.

LINCOLN, NEB.
Leighton & Brown.

LAKE BENTON, MINN.
Brown & Morse.

LOUISVILLE, KY.
R. A. Robinson & Co., 185 Main-st.
Arthur Peter & Co., 313 Main-st.

LEBANON, PENN.
Dr. George Ross & Co.

MACON, GA.
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PARTIES DESIROUS OF ADDRESSING ANY OF THE ABOVE-NAMED PERSONS, TO SATISFY THEMSELVES OF THE GENUINENESS OF THEIR TESTIMONIALS, WILL BE KIND ENOUGH TO SEND A STAMP TO THEM FOR A REPLY.

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WITHOUT ANY NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

SWINBURNE'S NEW VOLUME.

SONGS OF THE SPRINGTIDES. By ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE. New-York: E. WORTHINGTON. 1880.

Disdaining modern life as vulgar and unpoetic, Mr. Swinburne, as every Irish venture in his art, retrea Reaper within the shadow of his calm ancient his pagan Muse; but from that congenial shade his muse sings always a pure and lofty strain. He no longer translates Greek lilt and sentiment into the language of to-day, but sits on a Lesbian rock, beside Sappho and Alcæus, takes the harp of one or the other, and to the Mixolydian mode sings as the native muse inspires; or, if he descends at our day for a theme, he straightway strips it of all modern accidents, and casting his thoughts in the pure Greek form, sings on without refunning his lyre. It was Mr. Lowell, we believe, who reproached Swinburne with putting new wine into old bottles, so much his tragedies smacked of the antique. The poet may defy his critic now, for though we see that the bottles are of skin sun-dried on the shapes of Hymettus, we know that the wine is the wine of Chios, vintage 600 B. C. In these "Songs of the Springtides" Swinburne sings as no English poet ever sang before. His perfect finish and metrical felicity of his verse has never been equaled. His control over the material of English versification is absolute, and in this volume he has added new strings to his lyre, and evoke from our not over-musical Anglo-Saxon speech the noble harmonies of the choral ode. Technical excellence in verse-making is not, however, the poet's highest glory, and we find Mr. Swinburne constantly growing in power of thought as well as in the faculty of expression. The charge of obscurity will be again brought against him by the readers of the "Songs of the Springtides," but those who are not wholly devoid of sympathy with the processes of his mind will not fail to feel the subtlest power and symmetry, and the occasional grandeur, of his thought. The most acute understanding will often be baffled in the attempt to follow him closely, for now and then his Pythoness sits on her tripod and speaks oracles to the sea; but its sublimest conceptions are pushed up into the sunlight of intelligibility by the very power which generates them. "Thalassius," the first of the poems which compose this volume, is a lofty poem written to the genius of Shelley. It contains no distinct allusion to Shelley, however, and whoever seeks to find one poet's mind wrapped by another's will find little satisfaction in it. In such passages as the following admirers of Swinburnian verse will take delight:

"And the song answered, even as Hesperus by night
Soft as a star from eastward, from a starrier light,
And with its sweetlight breath
Blessed life for death's sake, and for life's sake death.
Till all the moon's own pleasure and breath confuse
In pale clear melting kisses of glimmering mute
The tremulous twin lovers, the twin lights of day's,
And light for love of darkness almost dies,
As darkness only dives for light's dear love,
Whose hands the web of night is woven of:
So in that heaven of wondrous words were life
Fed with fresh food of fire and fed with strife
Yea, by that strong spell of strange increase
Brought out of strife to peace."

"On the Cliffs" is a piece of work of another kind. There is no obstacle to its full enjoyment to one who can feel its music and sympathize with its purpose. His sings of Sappho:

"Love's priestess, mad with pain and joy of song,
Song's priestess, mad with joy and pain of love,
Name above all names that are lights above,
We hail you, praised, pitied, crowned and done
for
O thou past praise and pity; thou the sole
Utterly deathless, perfect only and whole
Immortal, body and soul.
For over all whom time hath overpast
The immeasurable sea of sleep hath cast
The implacable sweet shadow of perfect sleep
That gives not back what life gives death to keep;
Yea, all that lived and loved and sang and sinned
Are all borne down death's cold sweet soundless
wind
That blows all night and knows not whom its
breath
Darkling, may touch to death;
But one that wind hath touched and changed not,
—no,
Whose body and soul are parcel of the sun:
One that earth's fire could burn not, nor the sea
Quench; nor night human doom take hold on thee;
All praise, all pity, all tears have done thee
rest
All love, with eyes love-blinded from above;
Song's priestess, mad with joy and pain of love,
Love's priestess, mad with pain and joy of song."

The city bones of many a classic myth and fable are clothed on with glowing, throbbing flesh in the episodes of this splendid poem. Here the fair Lesbian's passion for her companion breaks out:

"I said thee—hark, one tenderer note than all—
Alcæus, of old song, one—one low, long fall,
Lingering—some lost lovely lovelorn call,
Dying—even passion to death so sweetly dead—
Alcæus, long since in old time overpast—
One sort first, passionate and last.
One—then the old rage of rapture's fiercest rain
Storms all the music-maddened night again.

Odin by God, Alcæus, remember, I beseech thee,
Not not take my song from her master,
Lady, my lord."

The "Garden of Cymodoce" reveals the full power of the master hand. Here is a specimen of what might be called Swinburne's popular music:

"Ah, yet my youth was old,
Yet first youth had been cold,
As in year's Autumn is gold,
And all my spirit of stinging sick sun had and save,
Or ever I mount behold
The forest of thy fold
Or the fawns of thy herd
In all thy
Lower-wood flock of islands dear and
bear.
* * * * * *
I know not, mother of mine,
Thee one birth save divine
Than all births also of thine
That hang like lights or jewels on thy deep soft
tresses.
We left for me to raise
Above thy kindling lips
Of bright and breathing brine
To take mine eyes with rapture and my hands with
rest.
That this was left for me,
Mother, to have of thee,
To feel as the rushing of my blood and breath,
As wine of living are
Even as the heart's desire
That makes the heart to pure
And on its running waves burns itself to death."

The lyric form which characterizes the Greek lyric form which characterizes the Greek lyric form which characterizes the variety of its strophes and its sentiment and spirit, all remove a close comparison with the Greek models which Mr. Swinburne has evidently studied, and which he here so successfully imitates. It has in many passages the musical movement of an Aeolian chorus, and there are countless lines in which a subtle quantitative harmony may be detected, blending charmingly with the more obvious effects of accent and alliteration. In the description of the sea-nymph's cave we have this rich and resonant passage:

"Sea, dark and afar in the darkness a tremulous
color subsided,
From the sun's high twist of the purple-plaited
hood to the
Twisted sides
Thus sighing as ever they widen till downward
the tide
Of the world is won
Or the soundless and colorless Water that knows
not
From the sunrise or of the sunset sent to the floor
of the sunset strong,
One sublime presence of silence transmissible
through the groves."

The Poetry is recognized by righteous to the side of Victor Hugo in the Island of Guernsey. The paradoxy of Swinburne's worship of Victor Hugo and his marvel to bless the race of mankind gives a strong strength and earnestness to his "Birthday Ode," written for the anniversary festival of Hugo last February. In this ode Swinburne's boldness and most successful skill in choral harmony. Let us quote a single strophe:

"I move from on the world-dell within of the air
Of the sun
As from time's hidden springs
With roar of rushing wings and fire that bear
Toward north and south unknown east and west,
Forth of the dark glacier its records rent
Of the world and of the sun, with iron dint
By years written and year by year
Till, quake with desire
One glance of man took fire
One sound that man took the thirsting ear
Of the world and of the sun, with iron dint
Of

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 4.

[illegible]

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—JUNE 4.

THIRD CALL—3:30 P. M.

[illegible]

FRIDAY, June 4—P. M.

The stock speculation to-day offered few features of interest, but, as on yesterday, was characterized by a strong tone. The business was comparatively large in volume, and the dealings well distributed. Early in the day prices advanced ½ to 1½ ℔ cent., the latter in New-Jersey Central, and subsequently reacted fractionally. After the First Board, under good buying, a buoyant feeling was developed which was reflected in an advance of ½ to 2¼ ℔ cent. in the general list, and 4½ in Canada Southern. Western Union, the coal shares, Erie, Lake Shore, and the Granger stocks were conspicuous in the upward movement, and were freely taken at advancing quotations. The earnings of the Western Union Company for the current quarter will, it is said, show an immense increase, and the stock is believed to rest in very strong hands. The speculation continued strong until toward the close, when, under realizations, there was a reaction of ⅛ to ½ ℔ cent., the latter in Delaware, Lackawanna and Western.

The transactions aggregated 321,383 shares, including 54,800 Lake Shore, 41,900 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 41,100 Western Union, 34,700 New-Jersey Central, 33,200 Erie, 18,700 St. Paul, 16,500 Wabash Pacific, 11,300 North-west, 8,800 Pacific Mail, 8,700 Kansas and Texas, 4,800 Ontario and Western, 4,800 Nashville Chattanooga, 4,300 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 3,900 Iron Mountain, 3,500 New-York Central, 3,400 Northern Pacific, 2,900 Manhattan, and 2,000 Delaware and Hudson.

North-west declined from 90 to 89⅝, rose to 91¼, and reacted to 90⅝; St. Paul fell off from 70⅝ to 70, advanced to 71½, and receded to 70½; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western sold down from 74½ to 74, advanced to 76, and returned to 74½; Delaware and Hudson rose from 67½ to 69½, and reacted to 68½; New-Jersey Central sold up from 57⅞ to 59⅝, and reacted to 58½; Reading advanced from 21 to 21½; Erie rose from 32¾ to 33¼, and fell off to 32⅞; do. preferred declined from 53 to 52¼, and rose to 53⅞; Lake Shore sold down from 96⅜ to 96¼, advanced to 98⅛, and reacted to 97⅛; Western Union rose from 88¼ to 91⅝, and reacted to 90¼; Wabash Pacific advanced from 31 to 31⅝, and closed at 31½; Kansas and Texas sold up from 29⅛ to 30⅝, and reacted to 30½; Ontario and Western rose from 26⅛ to 26⅝, and receded to 25⅝; Nashville Chattanooga fell off from 49½ to 48½, rose to 51, and reacted to 50; Louisville and Nashville sold down from 123 to 121; Hannibal and St. Joseph rose from 25 to 26⅝; Iron Mountain sold up from 38¼ to 40, and receded to 39½; New-York Central fell off from 125 to 124½, rose to 125⅝, and reacted to 125; Canada Southern sold up from 54 to 58¾, and receded to 57½; Michigan Central rose from 79¼ to 80⅜, and fell off to 79¼; Northern Pacific advanced from 24½ to 25; do. preferred from 45⅞ to 47⅛, the latter closing at 46⅞; Manhattan advanced from 28 to 30¼, and reacted to 28⅞; Union Pacific rose from 85⅛ to 86½; Rock Island advanced from 193 to 194; Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern sold up from 57 to 62.

The Money market worked smoothly throughout the day, the supply of capital offering being large, and the rates very easy. Early in the day the rates for call loans on pledge of stock collateral were 3@4 ℔ cent., but during the afternoon the transactions were mainly at the lower figure, and at the close 2@3 ℔ cent. was the current quotation. The Government bond dealers readily supplied their requirements at 2 ℔ cent. Time loans were made at 3½@4½ ℔ cent. on stocks, and as low as 2½ ℔ cent. on United States bonds. In the discount market, prime mercantile paper was quoted at 4@5 ℔ cent. The following were the rates of domestic exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities today: Savannah, buying ⅛, selling ¼ premium; Charleston, buying ⅛ premium, selling ¼ premium; New-Orleans, commercial 100 premium, bank 250 premium; St. Louis, par; Chicago, par@25c. discount; and Boston, 30c. discount.

The foreign advices reported British Consols at London weak for money, at 98@98⅛, but steady at 98⅛@98¼ for the account. In United States Government bonds new 4s were ⅛ ℔ cent. higher, at 111⅛, and 4½s, and 5s, ⅛ ℔ cent. lower, at 111⅝ and 105 respectively. American railway securities were strong and higher: Erie common advanced from 32½ to 33⅞; do. consolidated Seconds from 83¼ to 84; Illinois Central from 102⅞ to 104; Pennsylvania from 50⅝ to 51; Reading from 10½ to 10¾; Atlantic and Great Western Firsts from 61½ to 63¼, and do. Seconds from 27¼ to 28. At Paris, Rentes declined from 85f. 90c. to 85f. 80c. Exchange on London was advanced to 25f. 28½c.

In the Sterling Exchange market the nominal asking quotations are unchanged, but the rates for actual business are less firm, and large concessions are made from the posted rates. The basis on which transactions were effected is as follows: $4 85 to $4 85½ for 60-day bills, $4 89 to $4 89½ for demand, $4 89½ to $4 89¾ for cable transfers, and $4 84 to $4 84½ for commercial bills.

Government bonds were generally firm, on a moderate volume of business, the only change in prices being an advance of ⅛ ℔ cent. in new 4s, both registered and coupon. Railroad bonds were fairly active, and generally strong and higher. Erie consolidated Seconds showed the greatest activity, declining from 81½ to 81¼, advancing to 83 and reacting to 82½; do. do. Firsts rose from 118 to 118½; Kansas and Texas Firsts sold up from 102⅜ to 103½, and do. Seconds from 57 to 59, the former receding to 103, and the latter to 57½; Chesapeake and Ohio, class B, declined 1 ℔ cent., to 64, but recovered to 65; do. currency 6s advanced from 35 to 36, and returned to 35½; C. C. and I. C. Firsts advanced from 81 to 81⅝; do. do. supplementary from 81½ to 81⅝; do. incomes from 32¼ to 33⅝; Cairo and Fulton Firsts from 106½ to 107; Denver and Rio Grande Firsts from 101⅝ to 101¾; Great Western Seconds from 98 to 98¼; Iron Mountain Firsts from 114 to 114¾; do. Seconds from 98¾ to 99; do. First preferred incomes from 77 to 78½; do. Second do. from 68⅛ to 68¼; Lehigh and Wilkesbarre assented from 91 to 93; New-Jersey Central Firsts from 116 to 116¼; Ohio and Mississippi Seconds from 108 to 109; Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Firsts consolidated from 57 to 57½; St. Louis and San Francisco, class B, from 70 to 70½; Central Pacific Firsts (San Joaquin Branch) from 108¾ to 109; Wabash convertibles from 95 to 96; do. Firsts (St. Louis Division) from 109 to 108; Buffalo and Erie new bonds declined from 118 to 117½; Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western incomes from 51½ to 45, and Delaware and Hudson 7s of 1891 from 110 to 109⅛. State bonds were dull; Missouri 6s of 1886 and 1887 sold at 108, do. of 1888 at 109½, do. 6s (Hannibal and St. Joseph issue) at 107 and 107½, and District of Columbia 3.65s, coupon, at 96⅛.

The imports of dry goods for the past week aggregated $1,304,539, and the amount marketed $1,059,487.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, June 4, 1880.

Receipts	$1,161,368 54
Payments	1,771,474 34
Balance, coin	88,604,405 04
Balance, notes	5,451,906 07

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JUNE 4.

[illegible]

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

[illegible]

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

[illegible]

The following were the closing rates of foreign exchange:

[illegible]

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Exchanges	$127,508,562
Balances	5,097,[illegible]

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

[illegible]

And the following for railway mortgages:

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JUNE 4.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	122	125
United Railroads of New-Jersey	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania Railroad	50	50¼
Reading Railroad	10⅞	10½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	48⅞	49
Catawissa Railroad pref.	40	45
Northern Pacific	25	25¼
Northern Pacific pref.	46⅞	47
Northern Central Railroad	29	30¼
Lehigh Navigation	28⅛	28½
Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hestonville Railway	17⅛	[illegible]
Philadelphia and Erie	[illegible]	13⅛

The gross earnings of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway for the week ending May 21 show an increase of $4,892 over the same period in 1879.

The fiscal agents of the Richmond and Alleghany Railroad Company have advanced the price of the first mortgage bonds to 95 cents and interest.

THE CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 4.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

[illegible]

The Ophir Mining Company has levied an assessment of $1 per share.

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., June 4.—The following are the closing prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

[illegible]

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 4—3 P. M.—Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 63¼; do. second mortgage, 28¼; Erie, 33⅝.

4 P. M.—United States 4 ℔ cent. bonds, 111⅛; 4½ ℔ cent. bonds, 111⅝; Erie, 33¾; do. Second Consols, 84; Atlantic and Great Western second mortgage Trustees' certificates, 28. Paris advices quote 3 ℔ cent. Rentes 85f. 80c. for the account.

PARIS, June 4.—Exchange on London, 25f. 28½c. for checks.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA WOOL MARKET.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 4, 1880.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, June 4.—Cotton—Good grades in demand; low grades nominal; Middling, 10¾c.; Low Middling, 10½c.; Good Ordinary, 9½c.; net receipts, 24 bales; gross, 34 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,321 bales; to France, 1,006 bales; sales, 120 bales; stock, 10,749 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 2,075 bales; gross, 2,100 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,321 bales; to France, 1,006 bales; sales, 1,644 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 4.—Cotton firm; Middling, 11⅛c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅝c.; net receipts, 483 bales; [illegible]

MOBILE, June 4.—Cotton firm; Middling, 11⅛c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅝c.; net receipts, 168 bales; exports, coastwise, 228 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 14,991 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 511 bales; gross, 512 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,014 bales; sales, 2,100 bales.

CHARLESTON, June 4.—Cotton steady; Middling, 11⅛c.@11⅜c.; Low Middling, 11⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅛c.; net receipts, 281 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 9,337 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 1,444 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,966 bales; sales, 1,300 bales.

SAVANNAH, June 4.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 11 1-16c.; Low Middling, 10⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 9 9-16c.; net receipts, 537 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 10,702 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 1,849 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,346 bales; sales, 686 bales.

ST. LOUIS, June 4.—Cotton steady; Middling, 11⅛c.; Low Middling, 10⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅝c.; receipts, 188 bales; shipments, 310 bales; sales, 228 bales; stock, 36,850 bales. Weekly—Receipts, 1,505 bales; shipments, 5,518 bales; sales, 2,458 bales.

AUGUSTA, June 4.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 10⅞c.@10⅞c.; Low Middling, 10⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅝c.; receipts, 40 bales; sales, 274 bales; stock, 1880, 10,356 bales; 1879, 3,096 bales. Weekly—Receipts, 156 bales; shipments, 926 bales; sales, 1,735 bales.

MEMPHIS, June 4.—Cotton steady; Middling, 11c.; receipts, 54 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 1880, 38,079 bales; 1879, 11,316 bales. Weekly—Receipts, 758 bales; shipments, 5,368 bales; sales, 5,300 bales.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 4, 1880.

There was a fair trade in live stock generally on this forenoon; although the demand was brisk, values did not advance, but held firm as last Wednesday's quotations. [illegible]

SALES.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth-Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,569 head of horned Cattle, 1 Cow, 1,311 Veals and Calves, 2,943 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth-Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,327 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove Yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,723 head of horned Cattle, 13 Veals, 11,695 Sheep and Lambs, 1,968 Hogs.

[illegible]

THE STATE OF TRADE.

[illegible]

PEORIA, Ill., June 4.—Highwines steady at $1 07.

A BISHOP DEFIES THE POPE.

LEO XIII.'S UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO SUPPRESS AN UNCOMFORTABLE PRELATE.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Our Brussels correspondent sends some further particulars respecting the defiance of the Pope by the Bishop of Tournai. He says: "The *Journal de Bruxelles*, the leading Catholic organ in Belgium, admits that the letters addressed by the Bishop of Tournai to a number of Liberal journals are authentic. The Bishop, who was appointed to his See in 1874, was a short time ago deprived by the Papal See of the administration of his diocese. The reason alleged for this step was that he was considered of unsound mind; but as he has not been declared so according to Belgian law he remains, for all legal purposes, a free Belgian citizen. He was, moreover, not deposed, but his diocese was placed under the administration of the Bishop of Eumenia, *in partibus infidelium*, and he remains legally entitled to the salary paid by the Belgian Government to the Bishops. It is indeed extraordinary that the Bishop of Tournai, who till recently was the leader of the Belgian Episcopate in their violent measures against the new education law, especially the excommunication of all those who took part in any way in the execution of that law, should now be declared mad by clerical authority. The probable explanation of the fact is that he has become inconvenient, as the Pope and the Belgian Governmental Catholics, seeing since the elections of 1878 the progress of Liberalism and now even of Radicalism, wish to save what they can by tardy concessions. The Bishop of Tournai, by his recent letters, has declared himself in open revolt against the Papal authority and the dogma of Papal infallibility. The Bishop brings, moreover, the gravest accusations of falsehood and fraud against the Cardinal-Archbishop of Malines, the Papal Nuncio at Brussels, the Bishop of Eumenia, now the administrator of his diocese, and other chiefs of the Roman Catholic Church. As to the reason why he addresses his letters to Liberal journals, and his intention to take legal proceedings, he writes as follows: 'No Catholic journal would dare to say the truth against the wish of Leo XIII. for fear of being broken by this modern representative of God on earth. Since when does the Catholic religion oblige us to place the Pope above everything, above truth, above natural right? The political Catholics of Belgium seem disposed to place the Pope above the Gospel, above our Lord Jesus Christ himself. A Pope amusing himself by declaring a Bishop to be a madman, a furious madman, affected with the mania of persecution! A Pope organizing a secret conspiracy * * * calling together, on the 1st of March, 1879, the canons of Tournai, and making them take an oath not to reveal anything for a purpose now well known and as vile as criminal! A Pope abusing the direction of souls for a criminal purpose; a Pope inciting to treason the President of a seminary, who has been seen and heard to incite during the night the seminarists of Tournai to open rebellion against their Bishop; a Pope causing a Bishop to be put suddenly and brutally out of the door of his own house with flagrant violation of domicile! All this will be proved.' That the Bishop is a man of a violent disposition has been known for years, but that he is out of his mind is perfectly incredible. It remains now to be seen what further steps he will take. In the meantime, there is much consternation in Catholic circles at the scandal of a Bishop in open rebellion against the Pope, and the possibility of a schism in the Church in Belgium.

EXPLOSION OF A STEAM FIRE ENGINE.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

READING, Penn., May 30.—About 5 o'clock last evening, while the Junior Steam Fire Engine Company of this city were testing their new Clapp & Jones steamer, near the Lebanon Valley bridge, on the Schuylkill Canal, the boiler of the engine exploded with terrific force, dangerously injuring two men and severely injuring several others. The steamer was completely wrecked, the smoke-stack and dome being thrown a distance of over 100 feet. The rent in the boiler, which was constructed of one-quarter inch steel, is nearly 20 inches long. There are different reports as to the cause of the accident. Some say it was caused by low water and high pressure of steam, while others say the fire-box was defective. George Merget, the engineer, is the most seriously injured, being terribly scalded about the legs. He was removed to his home and placed under medical treatment. He says that the cause of the accident cannot be ascertained. William Servison, the fireman, is also badly injured, both legs and other parts of his body being scalded and burned by flying coal. Oliver Smith, another fireman, was badly burned. He attributes the accident to carelessness. He says that shortly before the explosion the steam gauge showed 180 pounds of steam, when the engineer told him to run her to the full gauge. He then tried a water-gauge, and, finding no water, turned it on, and immediately thereafter the explosion occurred. The force of the explosion was in a downward direction, or otherwise many persons would have been killed, as a large crowd surrounded the steamer at the time of the explosion, some of whom jumped into the canal in their fright. The steamer arrived only a few days ago, and was being tested preparatory to going into service. It was to throw a 1¼ stream of water 225 feet high through 1,000 feet of hose. It proved satisfactory, the price to be paid was $4,000. [illegible]

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The sailings of these lines take the place of those previously announced.

BRITANNIC.....Wednesday, June 2, 7 P.M.
ADRIATIC (Cabin Passengers only).....Thursday, June 10, 1 P.M.
GERMANIC.....Wednesday, June 16, 7 P.M.
BALTIC (Cabin Passengers only).....Thursday, June 24, 1 P.M.

From White Star Dock, Foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are built of iron, are fitted with every device for safety and comfort, carry neither sheep nor cattle, but only a limited number of cattle, and have a passenger accommodation unsurpassed in extent and excellence. Cabin passage, $80 and upwards, according to position of state-room. Second cabin, $60. Steerage, at the lowest rate. Excursion tickets, $135 and $150. Second cabin, $90. Steerage, $35. Drafts at lowest rates. For passage, apply at the company's office, 9 Broadway. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

UNION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Central Pier No. 48 N. R., foot of Perry-st.

ERIN.....TUESDAY, June 8, 1 P.M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, July 13, 9 A.M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, July 13, 9 A.M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, July 13, 9 A.M.

These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite for safety and comfort across the Atlantic, such as bells, gongs, whistles, and boats, life-preservers, etc., etc. Passengers are also carried to and from Glasgow, Londonderry, Queenstown, Liverpool, Cardiff, Bristol, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Copenhagen, Christiania, Gothenburg, Stockholm, Havre, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, Mediterranean, Genoa, Naples, Palermo, Malta, Alexandria, Constantinople, Smyrna, Beirut, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Yokohama, Hong Kong, Melbourne, Sydney, Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton, Dunedin, Port Chalmers, Adelaide, Port Pirie, Port Augusta, Fremantle, Rangoon, Madras, Pondicherry, Colombo, Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore, Batavia, Sourabaya, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Natal, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Reunion, Nantes, Bordeaux

CENSUS-TAKERS' TROUBLES

WHAT FEMALE ENUMERATORS HAVE TO UNDERGO.

THE OBSTRUCTION AND INSOLENCE OF HOUSEHOLDERS—REFUSING TO ANSWER QUESTIONS UNTIL COMPELLED—PROGRESS OF THE WORK SO FAR—THREE ARRESTS FOR VIOLATING THE LAW.

"Yes, we are taking the census with remarkable rapidity," said Superintendent George D. Adams, in his Liberty-street office, yesterday. "Faster, I believe, than it has ever been done before. Yesterday our enumerators added over 130,000 names to their lists and to-day the increase will be as high as 140,000. Out of 681 enumerators, 670 are now actively at work, and the remaining 11 vacancies will be filled to-day." Some of the enumerators report that they will be through to-morrow, though these are mainly in districts where the actual population falls largely below the estimate. Enumerator George Murray, District No. [illegible], at the west side of the Central Park, near Seventieth-street, reports that he can find only 600 people out of the estimated 2,000. The district lies on the rocks, and the decrease is due to the compulsory emigration of squatters on the 1st of May last. The resident population at present is chiefly goats, and though Mr. Murray would enumerate these at the regular rate of 2 cents per head, the law forbids it. Two other districts in which the enumeration is equally far advanced are those of Frank Bollet, of No. 214, in Allen-street, and John H. Platt, of No. 494, in East Thirty-fourth-street, near the river. Robert S. Beaver, of District No. 348, in Norfolk-street, reports the highest enumeration thus far in one day, his return for Thursday being 318 names. As the law provides that the pay shall not exceed an average of $4 for each day's work, Mr. Beaver and his nimble co-workers will have several days of the fortnight in which to do little or nothing. The main object of the workers is to spread their work as much as possible over the two weeks allowed by law, and comparatively few, therefore, exceed the limit of 200 names per day. Most of them are good writers, and very neat in their clerical work. Great piles of signed and certified sheets or schedules, containing names, ages, and the 24 other statistical branches of information required by law are beginning to accumulate in the Liberty-street office, where a corps of clerks from Washington are revising them preparatory to casting up the sums total of the various wards and districts. When it is remembered that each enumerator has to carry his or her pen and ink, and write while standing up in the midst of the annoyances and distractions without number, the penmanship, as well as the order and cleanliness of the work, is highly commendable. A large number of the enumerators are directory canvassers, and being accustomed to deal with the public in an inquisitorial capacity, are said to make the best census-takers. Strange to say, the worst districts, those where the most difficulties are encountered, are not the tenement-houses—the rough quarters where the so-called "lower classes" live—but the elegant brown-stone neighborhoods about Fifth and Madison avenues. The number of apparently intelligent and evidently rich and pretentious people who object to the census and harass and obstruct the census-takers excites general surprise. They are found in Fifth and Madison avenues and the side streets branching off, and are especially severe on the unfortunate enumerators who happen to be of the female sex.

Yesterday a TIMES reporter made the tour of several houses on West Forty-seventh-street in company with Mrs. Jenny V. H. Baker, a modest, prepossessing young widow, the niece of Mrs. Dr. Clemence Lozier, of West Forty-eighth-street. The fair census-taker, who had just lost her husband, was dressed in black throughout, carried a large portfolio under her arm, and was altogether as quiet and submissive in her demeanor as the most imperious of her sex could demand. She rang the door-bell of a "swell" house close to Fifth-avenue, and a white-capped French bonne answered the call.

"Who's there, Marie?" cried a voice from the end of the hall. Mrs. Baker timidly explained her errand and displayed her credentials, including the large official blanks prepared by the Government. The mistress of the house angrily declined to see her, and flounced down stairs into the basement, where a spirited dialogue was carried on between the two, the servant standing at the head of the stairs and repeating the mistress's remarks to the visitor. Mrs. Baker protested in vain that she was an authorized officer, and that the questions she would ask were simple, and could be answered in a few minutes, and that a continued refusal would only result in trouble to both. The lady of the house positively refused to stir from her hiding-place under the stairs.

"Tell you my age, indeed," she cried, trembling with indignation. "Wait till my husband comes home, and he'll 'tend to you. That's all!" Mrs. Baker, who had been wearied out by the refusals of several silly householders of the same kind, determined to assert herself, and secured from Capt. Mount, of the Fifty-ninth-Street Police Station, the services of a policeman, the officer being instructed to be as polite as possible, but to see that the law was obeyed. The sight of the officer made the mistress of the house more tractable, but she still refused to stir from behind the kitchen stairs, and Policeman Smith was compelled to carry on the dialogue from the landing above.

"What is your husband's name, Madame?" asked the enumerator respectfully, holding her pen in hand to note down the answer. The policeman politely repeated the request, which nearly threw the lady into hysterics.

"My husband's name! She wants my husband's name! Oh! the black-eyed minx! What do you want my husband's name for?"

"I must have it, Ma'am," replied Mrs. Baker fiercely. "The law requires it."

"Pray be quiet, Ma'am," said the policeman from the head of the stairs. "You've got to give it to her or be fined $100."

"I won't!" screamed the lady. "What does she want of my husband, the good for nothing thing?"

At last, by dint of repeated explanations, the husband's name was elicited, the lady sobbing violently, and threatening all sorts of dire vengeance on the heads of the policeman and the enumerator. A similar exhibition followed in each of the remaining 25 queries, and the tumult in the house and the indignation of the servants was excessive. At last the schedule was filled out, and the plucky little census-taker tripped down the steps with a sigh of relief.

"There!" said she, when she regained the pavement where the TIMES reporter had been keeping a wary eye out for the male, and presumably pugnacious, head of the household, "I was afraid to ask her if she had any boarders. I believe she'd have torn my eyes out if I had."

At another house, a pompous-looking young man was very anxious to be put down as a "gentleman." "But we can't do that," explained the enumerator. "There are no blanks for gentlemen. Have you no occupation?"

The young man disdainfully persisted that he had none.

"What is your father?" asked Mrs. Baker quietly.

The pompous young man, with mingled scorn and diffidence, replied that his father was a wholesale merchant. Merchant being too comprehensive a term, it was finally extorted from him that his father was a grocer.

"And don't you attend to business at the store sometimes?" asked the enumerator, smiling sweetly. The pompous young man reluctantly admitted that he did, and was accordingly put down as a "grocer."

Several middle-aged gentlemen in another lady's district were particularly snappish and fault-finding. After all his answers had been taken down one bald-headed *paterfamilias* with spectacles said, with an air of triumph, "You havn't asked me all the questions, Miss; now don't say you have, for you know you havn't."

"No," replied the census-taker, demurely, "I haven't asked you, Sir, whether you could read or write, because that would be an insult. I haven't asked you whether you were a negro, because I can see that you are not one. I haven't asked whether you are lame or blind or deaf, for the same reason, and I haven't asked you whether you were an idiot, because that is unnecessary."

The bald-headed gentleman retired precipitately. There are 10 of these female enumerators altogether, and they have been assigned districts in the vicinity of Murray Hill, in the hope that the respectable and intelligent residents would treat them with ordinary courtesy. For the first day or two they had a hard time of it, but since they have begun to assert themselves, the female householders have been less annoying, and the work has proceeded with rapidity. Women invariably look upon the female census-takers—no matter how modest and respectful they are—with suspicion, and answer their questions as grudgingly as possible. Per contra, the bachelors and widows are generally respectful, and if the enumerator be young and pretty, as several of them are, the attentions of the former become positively annoying.

The impudence of some of the so-called "moneyed aristocracy" in defying the law is remarkable. The butler of a fine house on Madison-avenue slammed the door in the face of the census-taker, having first told him that "Master was in Newport, and had left strict orders to give the census-taker no information whatever." Superintendent Adams has thus far been very lenient with these people, and has instructed the enumerators to be as forbearing as possible, but there is a limit even to the enumerators' patience. One man, (not of this class,) was arrested yesterday, and several warrants are pending against open defiers of the law, like the Madison-avenue one just mentioned. By the United States statutes, refusing to answer or the giving of false answers is a misdemeanor punishable with a fine of $100. There is no excuse for withholding information, since the questions are all printed and shown to each householder, thus preventing any attempt at obtaining unnecessary or unauthorized intelligence.

The Chinese servants on Fifth-avenue, and in the aristocratic quarters up town, are specially fearful of the census. A lady enumerator, who is making the tour of Madison-avenue, says that the Ah Foos and Hop Lings dodge out of sight the moment she appears, hide behind other members of the families, run down into the kitchen, or up into the attic, affording general amusement. The prevalent idea among them appears to be that the enumerators have come to take them back to China.

Yesterday Superintendent Adams caused three warrants to be issued against persons violating the law by refusing to give information. The first complaint was made by Mr. Adams, personally, before United States Commissioner Lyman, against Michael McGivney, of No. 410 East Sixteenth-street. A warrant was at once issued, and Deputy United States Marshal Jones was sent to arrest the man. The next case was that of Thomas Gilhooly, of No. 69 Barclay-street, who refused to give the information desired. He was arrested by Deputy United States Marshals Deubert and Wattles, and arraigned before the Commissioner. Gilhooly claimed that his arrest was brought about by mistake, and that he had not refused or had been misunderstood. The Commissioner admitted him to bail on his own recognizance, and the examination was set down for 10 A. M. to-day. The third warrant was issued against one Kirk, of No. 199 Henry-street, for a similar offense, and was given to Deputy Marshal Holmes for execution. The authorities are in earnest about these cases, and complaints will be pushed to a hearing in every instance.

Mr. Adams says: "Citizens would do well to remember that the penalty is a fine of $100, and that it is equally a violation of law to answer the questions untruly if the untruth shall be shown at any time thereafter."

TILDEN'S FRIENDS AT WORK.

A MOVEMENT TO ORGANIZE A NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN CLUB.

An informal conference meeting of about 50 Democrats was held last night at the Metropolitan Hotel to consider and take preliminary action on a plan for "the organization of the Democratic voters of this City and County for the campaign of 1880, on the basis of union, national issues, and candidates." The call was issued by authority of a previous meeting, and was signed by ex-Senator Ecclesine, Justice T. J. Campbell and Denis Burns. Sixteen Assembly districts were represented at the meeting last night. Among the best-known Democrats present were Messrs. Ecclesine, Campbell, Burns, Joseph P. McDonough, John Berrigan, Thomas O'Callaghan, John Keenan, Justice Callahan, Richard Flanagan, Louis C. Waehner, Nicholas Haughton, John D. Nolan, Arthur McQuade, Jacob A. Hatzel, John Galvin, Oscar R. Bogert, Peter Mitchell, and Dr. Thomas Cotman. Other Democrats identified with the movement are Richard O'Gorman, Thomas J. Creamer, ex-Sheriff Reilly, Peter Woods, John R. Develin, John D. Crimmins, Jordan L. Mott, Martin Nachtmann, Daniel F. Tiemann, Charles E. Loew, and Joseph Blumenthal. Mr. Ecclesine, on being elected temporary Chairman, said that the meeting was called with a view to taking steps to meet the grave issues of the approaching national campaign. On the Republican side the Democracy was menaced by the doctrine of a third term—in violation of every principle of true Democratic republicanism—and on the other hand, by the declaration of a so-called leader of a Democratic organization in this City who publicly declared that he and his organization would not support the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention if that nominee happened to be a certain gentleman. This club was intended to take no part in localisms, or for or against local candidates as a body; each member was free to exercise his own choice as to them, but it was intended to exert itself for the success of the Democratic national candidates, whoever might in the wisdom of the assembled Democracy of the nation be nominated as such candidates.

A plan of the proposed system of organization was then read, expressing similar views, and providing for the forming of the National Democratic Campaign Club, having district clubs throughout the City under chosen officers, the whole to be under the direction of a Central Campaign Committee. A committee of seven, consisting of Messrs. Campbell, W. W. Cooke, John A. McGovern, J. A. Hatzel, Joseph Shannon, and Thomas A. Peterman was appointed to nominate permanent officers, and the temporary officers were added to the committee named. A committee of one from each Assembly district was also appointed, on motion of Mr. Waehner, to prepare a complete plan of organization, to be reported at the next meeting, to be held on or about June 11.

A FORDHAM WEDDING.

THE REV. JOSEPH N. BLANCHARD TO MISS LOUISE ANDERSON.

The Rev. Joseph N. Blanchard, Rector of St. James's Church, and Miss Louise Anderson, daughter of the Rev. William Anderson, minister of the Dutch Reformed Church, all of Fordham, were married by Bishop Williams, of Connecticut, in St. James's Church, at Fordham, on Thursday. At the altar was an arch and bell of white camellias and evergreens. The pulpit, reading-desk and font were decorated with roses, lilies, and camellias. The bride was escorted down the aisle by her father. The groom received her at the altar, led her through the floral arch, and both knelt in silent prayer before the Bishop. The impressive service of the Episcopal Church followed, and the clear, firm responses of bride and groom were heard by all the congregation. The church was filled with friends of both parties, among whom were Mr. Lewis G. Morris and niece, Mrs. and the Misses Swart, Mr. and Mrs. Edison, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh N. Camp, and Dr. Mussey, all of High Bridge; Miss Emma Mandeville, daughter of "Barry Gray;" Mrs. Deckert and daughter, Mrs. Meching, Mrs. Welch, Dr. and Mrs. Eden, Mrs. Claflin, of Fordham, and the Rev. Mr. Harris, of Morrisania. The bride's dress was white satin, with tulle veil and orange blossoms. Her three sisters were dressed, respectively, in lavender, blue, and pink silks. Mrs. Claflin wore a black satin, embroidered white bonnet trimmed with gold lace, and diamond ornaments; Mrs. Salters a white silk, with black lace and diamonds. The costumes generally were black and white. One dress was crimson and buff, hat the same. Most of the young ladies wore clusters of daisies at the belt. Miss Mandeville wore black silk, trimmed with jet, and a white hat and flowers. Dr. Walters and Mr. Frank Shepperd took turns in presiding at the organ. Mr. and Mrs. Blanchard left on the 7 P. M. train on their bridal tour. Upon their return they will occupy the parsonage, which has been handsomely fitted up by the groom.

TROUBLES OF A TAMMANY MAN.

The trial of Thomas Coakley, for perjury, was resumed before Judge Gildersleeve, in General Sessions, yesterday. The accused is a well-known Sixteenth Ward politician. He was a member of the Tammany General Committee of the Thirteenth Assembly District, and for his fidelity to the interests of that organization was made an Inspector of the Board of Excise. He was the political protégé of Police Commissioner Sidney P. Nichols, ex-Coroner Richard Flanagan, Alderman Bernard Goodwin, and others of the Tammany tribe. On divorce proceedings instituted by John Paisley, a fashionable shoe-maker, at Twenty-seventh-street and Sixth-avenue, who formerly owned the Paisley House, against his wife, Hannah L. Paisley, with whom he had lived for 20 years, Coakley swore that he had seen Mrs. Paisley frequently visit a disreputable house in West Thirty-sixth-street with Jacob Edmund Clarke, an advertising agent, who keeps an office at No. 34 Park-row. The proceedings, which were brought to trial in February, 1879, resulted in a disagreement of the jury, and in January last an indictment for having sworn falsely in the interest of Paisley was found against Coakley. The evidence having closed on Thursday evening, the case was summed up yesterday morning, Mr. William A. Beach for the prisoner, and Assistant District Attorney Rollins for the prosecution. The latter denounced the prisoner as a rank perjurer. Judge Gildersleeve then charged, explaining the law in the case, and at 4:45 P. M. the jury retired to deliberate, and at 10 o'clock, not having agreed upon a verdict, were locked up for the night.

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

The preliminary arrangements for sending to the Cincinnati Convention a large delegation from this City were made yesterday by the Irving Hall Democratic Sub-Executive Committee. John Fox, Hubert O. Thompson, Michael Norton, and Henry H. Porter were appointed a committee to provide transportation for the delegation. They were directed to report to the Sub-Executive Committee on Monday next. It was said at the meeting that 1,500 Anti-Tammany Democrats will go to the convention from this City, and that the country districts will be represented by at least 1,000 Democrats. The Committee on Transportation contemplate securing four trains, which will leave this City for Cincinnati on Thursday, June 17. The Irving Hall Executive Committee will meet Wednesday evening, June 9, and the General Committee on Friday, June 11.

FOUR CHILDREN INJURED.

A lamentable accident occurred last evening at Seventh-avenue and Forty-ninth-street, while Chemical Engine No. 5 was going to a fire. At the place indicated the reins broke, and the horses at full gallop, ran on the sidewalk, where a number of children who had been playing had assembled to see the fire apparatus pass. Four of them were knocked down and were taken to the Forty-seventh-Street Station-house. Police Surgeon Waterman attended them, and their injuries are noted as follows: Charles Levy, aged 8 years, of No. 149 West Forty-ninth-street, injured internally; Maggie Foeran, aged 6 years, of No. 150 West Forty-ninth-street, lacerated in the side and internally injured; Mary Burke, aged 5½ years, and Lizzie, her sister, aged 4 years, of No. 145 West Forty-ninth-street, bruised and lacerated. All the sufferers were sent home.

ELOPING ON A HALF-FARE TICKET.

Correspondence of the Toronto Globe.

OTTAWA, June 2.—An elopement of the most extraordinary description occurred in this city yesterday, the parties being two young girls of about 14 and two boys of 15. Their parents are very respectable. The girls obtained permission to attend a picnic, and their departure was first discovered by the mother of one of them finding a note in her bedroom, which stated that the writer had gone away, and that her parents need fear nothing, as she would never do anything to disgrace them. On subsequent inquiry it was ascertained that the quartet left by the 11:15 train yesterday morning, and crossed from Prescott to Ogdensburg at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. One of the boys, although older, is younger in appearance than the girls, and lower in stature, and he was able to pass at half fare on the cars. The others paid full fares. The girls have not much money or clothes with them, but one of the boys, who has of late been employed on the Canada Central Railway, is said to have had about $60. The affair appears to have been premeditated, as ever since the 24th of May the girls have been talking about a picnic which was to take place yesterday. The father of one of the girls has gone in search.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

ANOTHER HEAVY FAILURE IN IRON.

C. W. SCOFIELD SUSPENDS, WITH LIABILITIES OF $3,000,000.

The suspension of Charles W. Scofield, a heavy operator in iron, at No. 115 Broadway, is announced, the cause being the heavy decline in the prices of iron. Mr. Scofield is a prominent capitalist, being interested in a number of large enterprises. He is President of the Utah and Pleasant Valley Railway Company, the Wasatch and Jordan Valley Railroad Company, the Pittsburg Chain Company, and Plymouth Rock Steam-boat Company. He was for many years a large contractor for the Navy, and was formerly engaged in the hardware trade. He was a great bull on iron last Fall, and made about $600,000; but he did not stop in his operations, and when the trouble came he was unable to get out, and he was left with a heavy load on his hands, besides numerous contracts which he could not take care of. He endeavored to carry this load, but the decline in prices being much greater than he anticipated, he was forced to suspend. His liabilities are about $3,000,000, and his nominal assets are estimated all the way from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000. Of the total liabilities, about $1,000,000 are on account of iron and the balance on railroad securities, he having indorsed the paper of the railroad companies of which he was President, giving the bonds as collateral for borrowed money. The indebtedness is mainly due to bankers here who advanced him money on letters of credit, and who are secured. There is a considerable amount due to mills in different parts of the country, arising from non-fulfillment of contracts, and there is also upward of $300,000 due in England, all on account of rails which he bought there. It is thought that no parties in the trade will be affected by his troubles. His assets consist of new iron and steel rails, amounting to between 15,000 and 20,000 tons, the value of the iron rails being estimated at $48 per ton, and the steel rails at $65 per ton. These are in store and in ships to arrive. Besides the iron, he has railroad bonds and stock nominally valued at $2,000,000, which are hypothecated for loans of about $1,000,000. At present these are not marketable, as the railroads are new ones. He has also stock in the Plymouth Rock Steam-boat Company. He is gradually getting settlements on his contracts, and is obtaining extensions on maturing obligations, and expects to pay in full with interest in time, if the creditors do not press him, and have a handsome surplus for himself. The creditors are all very lenient, and are assisting him to extricate himself from his embarrassment.

Mr. Scofield was found at his office in the Boreel Building, yesterday, and explained his affairs very freely, corroborating the facts given above. He bought, he said, about 65,000 tons of rails at prices for steel rails from $68 to $75 ton, and for iron rails from $46 to $60 per ton. The rails were mainly from England. He sold a large part of them, but many of the parties backed out of the contracts. He also made extensive contracts for iron, and could not receive it; these contracts were made principally with rolling mills in different parts of this country, and they are claiming very large damages for non-fulfillment of contract, but he expects to get the differences reduced very much.

A COLORED WOMAN'S FEARS.

THE MYSTERIOUS INFLUENCE WHICH ACCOMPANIED A DEMAND FOR HER MONEY.

Moses Wheeler, an uncouth colored man, about 6 feet tall and of marked physique and physiognomy, was under examination before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday, on a charge of passing counterfeit gold coins. It is claimed that Moses has succeeded in palming off on his colored acquaintances 30 or 40 small brass pieces known as "spielmarks," and used in playing "lotto," insisting each time that they were gold dollars. An old negro woman, neatly dressed in a suit of Quaker gray, and named Martha Ann Myers, was one of his victims, and was called as a witness against Wheeler. The old lady was evidently in dread of the prisoner, but on the direct examination she testified squarely that he had come to her, demanded change of a gold dollar from her, and had given her the "spielmark." Leaning over to the Commissioner, she said to him: "Boss, I'se a very sick 'oman, I is; fo' de Lord, Boss, I is sick, an' I don't want him sent to prison. I'se satisfied if he's discharged, Sah." On cross-examination she was very nervous, and readily admitted that she wasn't "shuah dat it was dis very man," and kept on asserting that she was sick and didn't want him held. Afterward, she said: "When de man came to me to ax fo' change, I was awful skieered, and tole him dat I had no change. Den he said I mus' give him de change, and I said I didn't have none, and he done blowed his breff on me an' it made me sick, an' I said I didn't have de change agin, an' w'ile I was a sayin' it somethin' come over me, an' I jes put my han' right down in my pocket and gev him de change. De minute he blowed his breff on me I was awful sick, and I been sick ever since, for three months, and it's cost me an awful lot o' money for doctors, an' I aint well yet. But I'se satisfied of he's discha'ged." Two or three other witnesses were examined, but no direct proof against the prisoner was elicited, and the examination was adjourned. There is no doubt whatever that the woman Myers believes Wheeler to be what colored people call "a bad niggah"—that he exercises some supernatural power over her of the voudoo or fetich sort, and she is afraid to testify flatly against him.

Wheeler informed the Commissioner that when his witnesses come down to testify they will not be of "dis kind," meaning the colored people, but "white folks, white folks, boss; all of 'em 'solid.'"

THEIR DELIBERATIONS ENDED.

THE DOCTORS INDORSE THE NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH AND SEPARATE.

The executive session of the American Medical Association yesterday morning was brief, and the business consisted, for the most part, of resolutions thanking Mayor Cooper, the New-York Academy of Medicine, and others for courtesies extended them. The sum of $1,000 was voted Secretary Atkinson as an honorarium. In taking leave of the delegates, Dr. Sayre, in a voice that trembled with feeling, returned his thanks for the many letters of condolence he had received on the death of his son. He had been so broken, he said, by the blow that he could not answer all the letters, and so he had answered none. He now answered them in public with his thanks. Dr. Warren, of Boston, was added to the list of foreign delegates; Prof. William Pepper was made Chairman of the Section on Practice of Medicine and Materia Medica, and Prof. A. Jacobi, of New-York, was elected Chairman of the newly-created Section of Diseases of Children. The following resolution, reported from the Section on State Medicine, was adopted:

Resolved, That a general sanitary organization is a necessity of every enlightened commercial nation, and that the service of the National Board of Health of the United States since its organization has been such as to impress our judgment that both its personnel and organization it is entitled to the confidence of the Government and people of the United States, and that the American Medical Association join the American Public Health Association and the National Academy of Sciences, in earnestly recommending to Congress that the suggestions and estimates of the board receive their legal sanction, believing that the money asked for is necessary to the work of the board, and will be a most judicious expenditure of public funds.

The association was then adjourned sine die, a resolution to hold the thirty-second annual meeting in Richmond, Va., on the first Tuesday in May, 1881, having been adopted.

THE NEWPORT LINE TO BOSTON.

The managers of the Old Colony Railroad and Steam-boat Companies announce that the constantly growing traffic of the Fall River Line compels them to begin the running of the boats of the Newport Line earlier than usual this season. Beginning to-morrow, the steamers Newport and Old Colony of the latter line will run on alternate days, leaving this City at 5 o'clock P. M., and connecting at Newport with an express train for Boston, reaching that city at 7:30 A. M. Returning, a fast train will leave Boston daily at 7 P. M. to connect with the steamers at Newport. The fare between New-York and Boston by this line will be at the very low rate of $1 each way. On and after Monday next the fare between the two cities via the Fall River Line will be $3, or $5 for the round trip. The steamers Bristol and Providence of this line will leave the City at 5:30 P. M. each day, and run direct to Fall River, connecting there with trains for Boston and Newport. On their return trips the steamers will touch at Newport for passengers. One of the pleasant features of the trip by this line is the concert given by an excellent band which accompanies each steamer.

ONE HUNDRED GUNS FOR THE NOMINEE.

The Lincoln Club has obtained permission of Mayor Cooper to announce the nomination of the Republican Convention at Chicago to the citizens of New-York by a salute of 100 guns, which will be fired in the City Hall Park the moment the news is received. The cannon is held in readiness day and night in the neighborhood of the park, and a committee of the club is engaged in watching the telegraph, so that the booming may begin promptly on time. However many programmes may be shattered at Chicago, that of the Lincoln Club will be carried out to the letter, and whoever may prove to be the nominee, the salute will be fired in his honor.

HOSTILITIES BEGUN ON THE HARLEM.

The rivalry existing between the Harlem Navigation Company and the Morrisania Steam-boat Company resulted on Monday last in a breach of the peace by an employe of the latter line. The Harlem Company have leased the dock at the foot of One Hundred and Twentieth-street from the City for $600 per annum. The Morrisania Line had, until recently, a landing at the foot of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street. On Monday they tried to land passengers at the One Hundred and Twentieth-street dock. William F. Hobby, the ticket agent for the Harlem Company, tried to stop the trespass, but was set upon and badly beaten by Archibald Quail, an employe of the Morrisania Company. In the Harlem Police Court, yesterday, Quail, who had been arrested on a warrant, was held in bonds to keep the peace. A sign, bearing an order from the Harbor-master, now prohibits the use of the dock by any one else than the Harlem Company.

DUDLEY CLINGING TO OFFICE.

HE OBTAINS A FEW DAYS' GRACE BY A WRIT OF PROHIBITION.

The Board of Fire Commissioners took no action yesterday toward appointing a head for the new Bureau of Buildings, attached to the department by the Public Burdens act, but Henry J. Dudley, Superintendent of Buildings, took the first step in his struggle to retain a position which he has so thoroughly demonstrated his incompetency to fill. It has been an open secret for two or three days that Dudley intended to set up a plea that the law which legislates him out of office is unconstitutional, and therefore void. In pursuance of this scheme, Dudley's counsel, Roswell D. Hatch, appeared before Judge Potter, in Supreme Court, Circuit, Part II., yesterday afternoon, and asked for a writ of prohibition to restrain the Fire Commissioners from depriving his client of his office. Judge Potter granted the writ, making it returnable Monday at 11 A. M. The affidavit of Henry J. Dudley, upon which the writ was granted, gives the history of his appointment to the office of Superintendent of Buildings, upon the resignation of Walter W. Adams, May 23, 1876, and admits that he has been a hold-over officer since May 1, 1879, but asserts his willingness to relinquish the office whenever his successor shall be duly appointed. It states that the Board of Fire Commissioners intend to take forcible possession of his office, which action, Mr. Dudley believes, will lead to a breach of the peace. The Commissioners claim to act under "what purports to be a law, designated as chapter 381 of the Laws of 1880," but Mr. Dudley is informed by his counsel, and believes that this "alleged law" is unconstitutional, and therefore void. The affidavit further states that Mr. Dudley is required by a resolution of the Fire Commissioners to turn over his books and papers to their keeping, and he believes that they will attempt to enforce this demand against all right and law, unless restrained by the court. In view of this affidavit, the order of Judge Potter prohibits and enjoins the Fire Commissioners from attempting the removal of Mr. Dudley, or the property under his control, directly or indirectly, until the validity of the alleged law under which they propose to act is decided, and further orders the board to show cause, on Monday next, why they shall not be "absolutely restrained from any further proceeding in the aforesaid premises."

The order was served upon each of the three Commissioners last evening, and the effect of it will probably be to prevent the appointment of a head to the new bureau to-day, as was contemplated by the board. Commissioner Van Cott, in conversation with a TIMES reporter last night, said that the delay in making the appointment had not arisen from any difference of views among the Commissioners with regard to a proper candidate for the new office. Under the charter, the board has no right to make appointments unless an appropriation exists for paying the salaries of the men appointed, and the board has doubted whether it was authorized to select a head for the bureau until the money of the Building Department was turned over to its keeping. Corporation Counsel Whitney had been consulted in the matter, however, and he told the Commissioners that it was their plain duty to obey the statute and make the appointment. The board decided to follow his advice, and would have acted either to-day or on Monday, but for the writ of prohibition issued by Judge Potter yesterday. A meeting of the board will be held this morning, when the writ and its effect will probably be discussed.

The pay-rolls of the Building Department, for the month of May, have been received by Mayor Cooper, and they are now under examination.

IS MASONRY UNCHRISTIAN?

THE ORDER UNDER CONSIDERATION BY THE REFORMED CHURCH SYNOD.

The General Synod of the Reformed Church of America, now in session at the First Reformed Church, on Joralemon-street, Brooklyn, took up the question of Masonry yesterday. It was reached in the form of a communication from the Particular Synod of Chicago. A number of communications on the subject had been received, and it was resolved that all of them be referred to the Committee on Overtures after the Clerk had read one of them. The following, from the Classis of Holland, was selected for reading, because of its brevity, and the fact that it contained all of the points made in the other papers:

To the General Synod of the Reformed Church of America:

The Church of Holland received at its last regular Fall Session memorials from some of its churches requesting certain expression and action in regard to secret, oath-bound societies, especially Freemasonry. The Classis then appointed a committee to submit a report to the Spring meeting of the Classis. This report was accepted and approved, and it was resolved to lay the following overtures before the Reverend Synod. Permit us, dear fathers and brethren, to remind you that this agitation against Freemasonry is not anything new, but an old, deep-rooted conviction. It is not a fruit of superstitiousness or narrow-mindedness, but a rational conviction in regard to the contradiction between the doctrines of the Bible and secret societies. We can but act according to our honest convictions, which right we humbly claim, yet at the same time ever willing to be better informed if we err in our views. Permit us to say that in this expression of our convictions we do not pass judgment on the moral or Christian character of any person connected with this order, but on organized institutions, which, by their own doctrine, laws, and ceremonies, by which they can be known and judged. What we, therefore, say of these institutions is founded on the teachings of their own books of the highest authority among them, and the certified testimony of credible converted men, who were formerly members of the order. On these grounds rest our conviction that Masonry and kindred societies are unchristian and in conflict with the doctrines of the Reformed Church, and that, therefore, no Christian ought to join them, or in any way be connected with them, or support them, negatively or positively; thus,

Whereas, The purity of the Church in doctrine and morals is at all times a matter of the greatest importance, demanding the most careful and earnest attention; and

Whereas, We believe that Freemasonry and other oath-bound societies, by their articles and their doctrines, seriously affect this purity; and

Whereas, It is an acknowledged fact that Freemasons are among our ministers, office-bearers, and members, so that it is a practical question for our Synod to consider; therefore

Resolved, That the General Synod be respectfully requested to give such consideration to the subject, and take such action, as in its wisdom it may deem fit.

And may the spirit of the Lord guide you in all your deliberations, that all your actions may further His glory and the precious interests of His Kingdom.

The Committee on Overtures was to report on the matter in the afternoon, but when the Synod reassembled, the Rev. Dr. Taylor, from the committee, said the report could not be made until Monday. It was finally resolved to make the report on Masonry the special order of business for Monday afternoon.

JEROME PARK RACES.

FOUR EVENTS TO BE CONTESTED TO-DAY.

The racing to-day at Jerome Park promises to be of an interesting character, as two stake races are on the programme, and both will probably be well contested. To commence with, there is a dash of a mile and a furlong for a purse of $500, with allowances. Five horses have been entered, namely: J. T. Williams's b. g. Checkmate, 5 years, 121 pounds; A. C. Mace's br. c. Werter, 4 years, by Daniel Boone, dam by second Pryor, 108 pounds; P. Lorillard's ch. g. Pawnee, 4 years, 105 pounds; Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Lake Blackburne, 3 years, 98 pounds, and D. Price's b. f. Scotilla, 4 years, 110 pounds. The second race will be the Ladies' Stakes, for 3-year-old fillies, $100 entrance, half forfeit, with $800 added, the second to receive $300 out of the stakes; one mile and a half. The probable starters for this are D. J. Crouse's bay filly, by Revolver, out of Skylight, being a full sister to Add Jericho and Willie D.; J. J. Bevin's b. f. Emily F., by Kingfisher, out of Bonnie Doon, the winner of the Chesapeake Stakes at Baltimore; R. V. Snedeker's ch. f. Girofle, by Leamington, out of Rattan; August Belmont's ch. fillies Beata and Carita, by imp. Ill Used, the former out of Beatrice and the latter out of Camilla; also, b. f. Edelweiss, by Kingfisher, out of Fleur des Champs, and George L. Lorillard's ch. f. Queen's Own, by imp. Australian, out of Queen Victoria, and br. f. Rosalie, by Leamington, out of La Rose. The third race is the renewal of the Westchester Cup, a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $300 out of the stakes; two miles and a quarter. Of the 12 nominations, it is announced that George L. Lorillard will be represented by Monitor and Ferida, James W. Bell by Franklin, and Pierre Lorillard by Uncas. The fourth race is to be a selling affair, for a purse of $500, the winner to be sold at auction for $2,000. There are the usual allowances, and the distance is a mile and a half. The entries are James Kelly's Milan, 5 years, 107 pounds; Caltanach & Son's Rachael, 5 years, 96 pounds; M. Daly's Virgilian, 6 years, 106 pounds; Dwyer Brothers' Warfield, 5 years, 104 pounds; George L. Lorillard's Annie Augusta, 4 years, 110 pounds; J. Newman's Shylock, aged, 109 pounds; James W. Bell's Dan K., 6 years, 106 pounds, and J. G. K. Lawrence's b. h. Mr. Brown, formerly known as W. I. Higgins, 6 years, 105 pounds. The fifth race was to have been a selling steeple-chase, but it did not fill.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Daniel Dougherty, of Philadelphia, is at the Everett House.

Allen C. Beach, of Watertown, N. Y., is at the New-York Hotel.

Rear-Admiral W. R. Taylor, United States Navy, is at the Windsor Hotel.

The Hon. Orville H. Browning, of Illinois, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Senator D. S. Lynde, of Hermon, N. Y., is at the Gilsey House.

Senator Theodore F. Randolph, of New-Jersey, and ex-Congressman S. W. Kellogg, of Connecticut, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

The Duke of Beaufort, Lord Fitz Roy Somerset, and Sir John Rae Reid are at the Hotel Brunswick.

Yung Wing, Chinese Assistant Minister at Washington, and D. W. Bartlett and Tsai Sh Tsang, of the Chinese Legation, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, awaiting the arrival of Chen Lan Pin, the Chinese Ambassador, and suite, who are to arrive in the steam-ship City of Berlin, due to-day, from Liverpool.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

There will be music on the Mall in Central Park this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Cornelius Vanderbilt and Commissioner Albert Fink sail for Europe on the Britannic to-day.

The visible supply of wheat has increased 786,000 bushels, and the visible supply of corn has increased 2,686,000 bushels.

A requiem service to the memory of the Empress of Russia will be held in the Russian Chapel, No. 951 Second-avenue, at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The boys of St. John's School, Trinity Parish, accompanied by the Principal, G. R. Hendrickson, went on an excursion to Clifton, Staten Island, yesterday.

The annual sermon will be delivered to the members of St. Luke's Parish Club by the Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, Rector of St. Luke's Church, to-morrow evening, at 7:45, in the church, Hudson-street, opposite Grove.

Fergus McCusker, a soap-maker, living at No. 15 West Thirteenth-street, fell in an apoplectic fit yesterday at Broadway and Fulton-street. He was taken to the Chambers-Street Hospital, where he died soon after being received.

The Wildwood, from New-York, the third ship of the fleet of 12, loaded with rails, locomotives, and materials for the Pend Oreille Division of the Northern Pacific Road, reached Portland, Oregon, on June 3, in 115 days from this port. She left New-York on the 8th of February.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, William A. Wehmeyer, the Pearl-street lithographer, was held in $5,000 bail for trial on the evidence that in a room in a warehouse behind his store were found lithographic plates from which, it is supposed, the forged Reading Railroad scrip was printed.

Edward Ryan, the convicted counterfeiter, who escaped from Ludlow-Street Jail last November, and was recaptured on Thursday night, was turned over, yesterday, to the custody of the United States Marshal, and was at once sent, handcuffed, to the Albany Penitentiary, to serve out his term of four years.

A large body of Turners, representatives of the leading Turnvereins in the West, who are to participate in the tournament at Frankfort-on-the-Main in the latter part of July, will arrive this morning via the Erie Railroad. They sail to-morrow noon from the Hamburg Pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken.

Ex-Surrogate Robert C. Hutchings sails in the steam-ship Britannic to-day, intending to rest at the Springs of Marienbad. Mr. Hutchings has for several years visited the springs, and says that his health has been greatly benefited each time. Last evening a large number of his friends bade him a pleasant voyage.

During the past two days 4,776 immigrants were landed at Castle Garden. The Hohenstauffen, from Bremen, brought 968; the Algeria, from Liverpool, 916; the Adriatic, from Liverpool, 889; the Nevada, from Liverpool, 780; the Oder, from Bremen, 774; the State of Pennsylvania, from Glasgow, 486, and the Devon, from Avonmouth, 93.

A Chinaman named Ye Sam hired a part of the building No. 89 Catharine-street, from Samuel Koffelt, and started a laundry. Koffelt sought to dispossess him, claiming that he held the apartments only from month to month. Ye Sam claimed that he had hired the apartments for a year, and was entitled to hold them for that period. A jury in Marine Court, Chambers, gave a verdict in favor of Ye Sam yesterday.

Superintendent Walling has recently received two letters post-marked Buda-Pesth, which, judged by their contents, were written by some mild-mannered but persistent lunatic abroad, whose desire is to be furnished with a wife, young and pretty, with a fortune of several millions. The writer says he is a nobleman, and generously offers the venerable Superintendent 1 or 2 per cent. of the pickings for his trouble in hunting up the lady.

The case of the Western Union Telegraph Company against Tillotson, for alleged violation of the Page telegraphic patents, came before Judge Blatchford, yesterday, on a motion by the plaintiff for a temporary injunction. After some brief informal discussion, Judge Blatchford suggested that the plaintiff proceed to take proofs in the case, and that the question of injunction had better be brought up when the case is heard on its merits. The suggestion was accepted, and the case will now stand over until the Fall term of the court.

In March last John Owens, who had been a shepherd for Sir Richard Levins, of Knockdrin, County Westmeath, Ireland, came to this country to better his fortunes, bringing his eldest son, John Owens, Jr., with him. His wife, Catherine, becoming impatient after a month had passed, followed them to this City, innocently supposing that she would have no more trouble in finding them than she would have had at home. She learned otherwise, however, and was in Castle Garden yesterday nearly distracted. She left behind her eight small children, the youngest 17 months old. The Commissioners of Emigration will send her back.

BROOKLYN.

The Brooklyn Athletic Club will hold their third annual Spring games this afternoon, commencing at 3 o'clock, on their grounds, Ninth-avenue and Ninth-street.

The reception of 400 persons into membership with the Tabernacle congregation, and the baptism of 120 of them will be made the occasion for jubilee services in the Tabernacle to-morrow morning.

Counsel for the New-York Elevated Railroad Company, from whom Major John T. Harrold recently recovered $20,000 for personal injuries, moved yesterday, before Judge Pratt, for a new trial. The court denied the motion.

Charles Oster, aged 35, the proprietor of a boarding-school on Carroll-street, went to New-York last Saturday, saying he would be back at 6 o'clock in the evening. He did not return, and he has not since been seen or heard from by his friends.

James Freeman, aged 3 years, of No. 111 Canton-street, was run over and instantly killed by an express wagon on Myrtle-avenue yesterday. About 6 o'clock last evening Esther Laidlow, aged 4 years, of No. 9 Eldert-street, was run over and instantly killed at the corner of Covert-street and Broadway by a steam motor on the Broadway line.

County Clerk Elliott refused, some time ago, to give up the appeal papers in the case of Edward Reinhardt, the Silver Lake murderer, of Staten Island, until he had been paid his fee. Yesterday, Judge Gilbert made an order requiring the County Clerk to give the papers to Reinhardt's counsel, and directing that the fee be paid by Richmond County.

The Rev. Father William Keegan, Pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of the Assumption, has been appointed Vicar-General of the Diocese of Long Island by Bishop Loughlin. Father Keegan is much respected among all classes in the community, and his appointment gives special satisfaction to his co-religionists, by whom he is held in high esteem.

There was no meeting between the Mayor and Controller yesterday in reference to the appointment of the heads of the different departments. The Controller sent word to the Mayor that he had to go to New-Jersey, but that if Mr. Howell signed the list it would be signed by the Controller on his return. The Mayor did not sign the list, and there is not the slightest prospect of an agreement between himself and the Controller.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Jacob Ackerman, who, by a decision of the Supreme Court, has been declared ineligible to the office of Village Trustee of North Tarrytown, has appealed his case to the General Term.

NEW-JERSEY.

The arrangements for the celebration of the Elizabeth centennial on Tuesday next are being rapidly pushed forward. The sham-battle will be fought at 11 o'clock in the morning.

The report of Secretary of State Kelsey, just published, shows that there are 34 savings banks in the State. On Jan. 1, 1880, the total assets were $18,361,011 47; liabilities, $17,532,055 41; surplus over liabilities, $831,593 [illegible]; total number of depositors, 68,457.

A little daughter of George Frick, of No. 260 Central-avenue, Newark, was drowned in the Morris Canal Thursday night. She was playing near the bank with a companion, and fell in. Her companion ran away, frightened, and said nothing about it until questioned. The body was recovered yesterday.

There is a dead-lock in the Fire Department Board of Plainfield, the three new members who took office a month ago steadily voting for E. H. Depew, one of their number, for President, while the three old members stand by their associate, J. Van Winkle. Many meetings have been held, and 68 ballots have been taken, but always with the same result.

An accident which, fortunately, had no very serious results, occurred yesterday at the Hudson River Tunnel. Two workmen were using a hose, when the force of the compressed air caused the wall of mud to give way, burying them. Their fellow-workmen rescued them with some difficulty. The accident would not have occurred if the workmen had obeyed the regulations of the company.

The people of Guttenberg are making arrangements to celebrate the centennial of the battle of Block-house Point, which was fought on July 20, 1780. Block-house Point is situated on the estate of Assemblyman Joseph Meeks, a short distance above Guttenberg. The American forces attempted to capture the fort, but were repulsed with some loss of life. It is proposed to make the celebration a memorable event.

The Committee on Alms of the Newark Common Council are investigating charges against the management of the German Hospital. It appears that the city makes an annual appropriation for the support of seven patients, and the committee charges that the authorities of the institution will never receive more than that number of patients, no matter how great the emergency may be, although they sometimes do not have the full complement. The Council will be requested to take some action in the matter.

Henry Fischer and Henry Sigler, farmers at Tyler's Station, have been bitter enemies for some time. On Thursday, Fischer attacked Sigler's hired man, Louis Walter, and a desperate fight ensued. A savage dog belonging to Fischer came to his master's assistance, and turned the tide of battle in his favor. Sigler heard Walter's cries, and attempted to rescue him, when Fischer seized a pitchfork and prodded Sigler in the head and face with the sharp prongs, after which he beat him about the head with the handle until he was covered with blood. Sigler's wife attempted to separate the men, but was attacked by Fischer's wife and badly beaten. Warrants were issued for the arrest of the Fischers, but a physician who was attending them would not allow them to be removed.

SUMMER RESORT FOR WORKING WOMEN.

The Young Women's Christian Association will open the Sea-shore Cottage, at Atlanticville, near Long Branch, June 21. The cottage is intended to afford a Summer resort for the young working women of this City who have not the means to pay for needed rest and recreation at watering-places. For this purpose boarders will be charged only just enough to meet the bare running expenses of the cottage from day to day. This will be at the rate of $3 per week for each boarder, or $6 for two weeks, and these prices include railroad fare both ways. In order to afford the greatest good to the greatest number, the stay of each boarder is limited to two weeks. The cottage has accommodations for 50 persons at a time, and has every convenience for delightful surf-bathing.

ACTORS IN A GENUINE ROW.

Col. Henry J. Blye, of No. 17 Clinton-place, was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, charged with assault and battery by Joseph F. Brien, an actor, living at No. 142 East Seventeenth-street. Brien was introduced, six months ago, to Col. Blye's daughter Nellie, an actress, and began paying attentions to her. Col. Blye objected, and forbade Brien to meet his daughter. Brien did so clandestinely, however, and recently induced the young lady to leave her home, her parents being kept ignorant of her whereabouts. The Colonel met Brien on Third-avenue on Thursday, caught hold of him, and demanded to know where Miss Blye was. The result was a row, with which the Police interfered, and on Brien's charge Col. Blye was arrested. Justice Duffy adjourned the case until to-day, releasing the Colonel on parole.

AN ITALIAN RAG-PICKER'S MONEY.

Officer Nealis, of the Fourteenth Precinct, yesterday found Raphael Vincengo, an Italian rag-picker, lying intoxicated in Grand-street. When he attempted to arrest him, Vincengo endeavored to draw a revolver and shoot the officer. He was disarmed, however, and taken to the station, where, on being searched, $780 in gold were found in his possession. He was brought before Justice Smith, in the Tombs Police Court, and committed in default of the payment of $30 fine for intoxication and carrying a pistol without a license. Vincengo is said to have $1,000 in gold deposited in a bank, and yet clings to rag-picking as a means of making money.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Clyde, from Aspinwall.—Henry E. Brendt and family, Mrs. G. D. Reynolds, C. Frey, [illegible] Ascoli, D. Licignano, Sr. and Mrs. Jose Lasiagos, Mrs. Thabus, George L. Shaw, [illegible] Nichols, [illegible] ...

In steam-ship Adriatic, from Liverpool.—Mrs. W. Allen, Master Allen, Dumaresq Le Roc, Franklin Brooks, C. J. Bullwillar, J. D. Brown, J. B. Baillie, his Grace the Duke of Beaufort, T. J. Curtis, Mrs. Mary Chalmers, R. Casado, R. Darling, the Rev. C. Forrest, [illegible], Miss Adele Gleason, Miss Gifford, William Gwinnell, the Rev. J. Gandin, Dr. A. W. Hearn, G. W. Haskell, Henry Levy, P. Lawrence, R. F. Munroe, Miss F. Memory, E. Memory, Antonio Marina, Edward Rixon, H. D. B. Norris, C. Penshorn, Sir John Rae Reid, Lord Fitz Roy Somerset, William Corbett Sullivan, G. B. Tod, A. A. Vantine, G. A. Mills Palmer, Paymaster T. H. Looker.

In steam-ship Santo Domingo, from San Domingo City, &c.—J. M. Bellini, Mrs. M. M. Bellini, E. Garcia, [illegible] ...

In steam-ship Oder, from Bremen.—John D. Laraitz and wife, Mrs. Anna Ward, Ferdinand Weller, J. R. Gilder and family, William Steus, A. Buttel, Juan Antonio, Henry Baum, M. Morrison.

In steam-ship Hohenstauffen, from Bremen.—The Rev. Mr. Blancke, Miss K. M. Holm, Miss Jager Schoyte, Miss Elmer Raabe, Meta Bodeker.

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

NEW-YORK, June 4.—The Western Union time ball was to-day dropped correctly.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:29 | Sun sets.......7:27 | Moon rises. [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. [illegible] | Gov. Island. [illegible] | Hell Gate. [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..................FRIDAY, JUNE 4.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Maranga, (Br.,) Bristow, Hull, England, Sanderson & Son; City of Dallas, Risk, Jacksonville and Fernandina via Port Royal, C. H. Mallory & Co.; [illegible] ...

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of San Antonio, Burrows, Galveston May 26, and Key West 29th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. [illegible] ...

SAILED.

[illegible]

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, June 3.—The steam-ship City of Washington, Capt. Timmerman, sld. hence Thursday, for New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

BY CABLE.

[illegible]

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Seaside Suits..........4 00
Straw Hats..........75
Waists..........50

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